"THE ROBBERS"
OR
LOVES GREAT TRIALS
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST
COMFORTABLE THEATRE
IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 126 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 28, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles. Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
6 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
18, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Horuby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 810,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3;
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No: 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-8-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up-Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Burmah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA. PHILIPPINES SIAM. INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahrn	Rangoon
Delhi	(Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED;

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE OPPOSITE THE ADAMJI PEERBHAI MILLS AND NEAR TARDEO POST OFFICE AT TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Joharmal Moolchand, Messrs J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 28th day of May 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.). on the premises the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ebjee Umarsey and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of March 1914 and made between the said Mortgagor Ebjee Umarsey of the one part and the said Mortgagees Messrs. Joharmal Moolchand of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Tardeo Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,690 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Mithibai Jamsetji Parekh, on or towards the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Liladhar Haridas and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 357 New No. 13871, Old Survey Nos. 145 and 146 New Survey No. 3/7023 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 21 and 5730 and Street No. 89 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds, etc., intending purchasers are requested to apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned during business hours.

J. S. MODY & Co,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

85, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BALES, SWEEPING WATE (OILY COTTON).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba, Victoria Bunder, in the New Prince of Wales Press, by order of the Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the following goods:—

47 bales sweeping waste (oily cotton).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF AMILINE DYES, MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. LEOPOLD CASSELLA & CO. ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 31st May, 1917, at 3-15 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms, under instructions from the Hubli Mills Ltd., the following goods.

Green zavahari; immedial green G. G.; immedial blue U300; aniline blue; Anthrochromine blue.

Anthrochromine yellow; heleochromine; oxidiamin black; immedial dark brown A.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES (OF SWISS MAKE).

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 31st May, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms by order of the office concerned the following aniline dyes of swiss make.

10 drums each 100 lbs. direct black.
5 drums each 100 lbs. chrysoidine for leather.
5 cases each 100 tins of 1 lb. chrysophine.
1 cases 55 tins of 1 lb. fast pink.
5 cases each 100 tins of 1 lb. blue.
5 cases each 100 tins of 1 lb. blue.
6 cases each 100 tins of 1 lb. auramine.
7 dums each 28 lbs. auramine.
1 case 48 tins of 1 lb. congo red.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES GLASS CHANDELIERS.

Under instructions from P. S. Meller, Esq., Controller of Hostile Traidng Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 31st May, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following goods imported by Messrs. C. Her & Co. (Hostile Firm in liquidation). S. M. P. 30778/1/3 3 cases glass chandeliers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 28th May, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May 1917, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

A consignment of useful and decorative porcelain consisting of three and five coloured vases of various designs and sizes, vases, jars and bottles decorated with old Chinese designs, large blue and white and black and other enamel colour flower pots, satsuma tea and coffe sets, satsuma vases, and incense burners, Pakin Cloisonne and translusent cloisonne enamel vases, bowls and incense burners.

By order of the concerned:—

1 case Japanese silk fans.
1 case bamboo baskets, vases bowls etc.

On account of the concerned:—

185 kegs each 28lbs. distemper and 41 kegs 14 lbs. distemper.

Miscellaneous articles:—One 50 lbs. tent, one 10 lbs. tent, a Military saddler electric fans, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper

Domestic. Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, 4 annas extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ROLLED GOLD SOVEREIGN HOLDERS and empty cases for Jewellery just unpacked. B. H. READYMONEY & Co., opp. Juma Musjid, Bombay. 8272

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 281, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

BOOKS ON OCCULTISM AND YOGA PHILOSOPHY FOR SALE:—

	Price. Rs. a.
Practical Occultism H. P. B.	0 12
Some Glimpses of Occultism C. W. L.	4 12
Hints to Young Students of Occultism	0 14
Manual of Occultism Copper Vols. I, II, III each	1 0
The Saint and the Outlaw (occult stories) Michael	2 12
Introduction to Yoga Besant	1 0
Spiritual Life Besant	2 0
Raja Yoga, Vivekanand	1 4
Gnana Yoga, Vivekanand	1 8
Karma Yoga and Bhaktiyoga (each)	0 12

Apply:
THEOSOPHICAL BOOK DEPOT,
8270 72 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOLLER'S SERVICE SECURING SYNDICATE secures posts for persons in any capacity. Apply enclosing an anna stamp 99, Dhurrumtollah Street. 8267

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chaw pat+- Bombay. B

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 exams, at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A practical DYER for an up-country mill. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 807, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8260

WANTED—As BUSINESS MANAGER of a Printing Press, experienced job estimator with nice influence for job canvassing and ability for efficient turnout of work. Apply sharp with testimonials. Retired Printers or Managing Proprietors of small sold-off Printing Concerns, will be preferred. Apply to Box No. 803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8240

WANTED—For Service in India and Mesopotamia.
(a) OVERSEERS, on Rs. 100 in India Rs. 225 in Mesopotamia.
(b) SUB-OVERSEERS, on Rs. 60 in India Rs. 120 in Mesopotamia.
Apply stating age and qualification to THE ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER.
8148 Karachi.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for Solicitors' firm. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 813, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8274

WANTED—an experienced LEDGER KEEPER, who can as well work as a typist. Man trained in a newspaper office preferred. Apply sharp to Box No. 804, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8241

WANTED—A SCIENCE TEACHER for the higher classes, and two qualified teachers for the lower classes, (one knowing drawing will be preferred). Apply stating terms to the HON. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. 8258

WANTED—Two or three MATRICULATES or SCHOOL FINAL PASSED to be trained up for indoor and outdoor work. Pay as candidates Rs. 20 per month. Applicant should apply in his own handwriting. Preference given to Typists and able bodied young boys. Apply to Box No. 810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8269

WANTED—A WHOLE TIME CLERK on Rs. 40 p. m. for service with the Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, Colaba, only those with a good handwriting and having previous office experience and able to work a typewriter need apply. Preference will be given to those who have passed a University Entrance or School final examination. Apply with references to the ORDNANCE OFFICER IN CHARGE, Ordnance Depot, Bombay, behind the Town Hall. 8274

WANTED

WANTED—A MALE, FOX-TERRIER dog (Small Species) state price. Reply to Box No. 812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8273

WANTED—One 200 B. H. P. OIL ENGINE Semi-Diesel or Diesel coupled to a suitable Alternater of 500 volts 3 phase, 50 cycle, in good working order—Apply stating price to Box No. 801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 8235

WANTED—Second-hand GAS ENGINE and SUCTION PLANT 50 to 70 H. P. and CRUDE OIL ENGINE 50 H. P. Address HOSSEN ATCHIA,
8226 Sayad Pura, Surat.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort. Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No.15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 10

FOR SALE—"STUDEBAKER" 6 cyl. 7 seater 25 H.-P. touring car self starting very slightly used. Apply Box No. 811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8271

FOR SALE—On Customer's Account, 1 CHARRON CAR, 4 cly. 15 H.P. 5 seater, Torpedo Body, new paint, hood, tyres, tubes complete with tools, Rs. 4,200 or nearest offer. Apply AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., 5-12, Queen's Road. 8278

FOR SALE—Steam Engines, Boilers, Lathes of 24ft.—12ft.—10ft.—8ft. new Half Press 18ft. box 40 and 75 B.H.P. Ruston's Crude Engines, Screwing, Drilling and Cart weighing Machines. Gins, Kenches, Corrugated Sheets, Girders, etc. Apply to ENGINEER & Co., Pydhownie, Bombay, 3. 8256

TO BE LET

TO LET—On long leases vacant pieces of very valuable land on Girgaon Road, opposite Kandevadi. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole. 8208

TO LET—One HANDSOME BUNGLOW at Warden Road, opposite Battery, belonging to the late Mr. Naranji Parmanand. Apply to MR. MATHURADAS MUNJI, Jariwalla Mansion. Hughes Road. Bombay. 8172

PUBLIC NOTICES

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

WANTED—New or old serviceable light railway line materials, tip waggons and rolled steel beams. Those intending to sell should immediately communicate, stating minimum prices conditions and particulars, to
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS,
Benares Hindu University,
8246 BENARES.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the supply of water will be daily cut off from 11-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. and again from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m.

The Public will not be deprived of a sufficient supply of water, but the cutting off is required in order that the daily consumption of water shall not exceed the limits fixed by the Bombay Municipality.

Bandra, 24th May, 1917.
S. V. KATHAVATE,
Chief Officer,
8275 Bandra Municipality.

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

NOTICE DATED 22ND MAY, 1917.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts under the University of Mysore:—

(1) Professor of Commerce. (Initial pay not exceeding Rs. 500).
(2) An Assistant Professor of Commerce (Rs. 200—20—300).

2. The conditions of appointment will be as follows:—

(a) The persons appointed will be on probation for three years, unless a special agreement is made.
(b) The initial pay will be according to qualifications.
(c) The posts carry with them the benefits of the Mysore Service Regulations in respect of leave travelling allowances, pension, etc., and the persons appointed will be subject in all respects to the rules of Service contained therein.
(d) The persons appointed on probation will be confirmed if they give satisfaction in the discharge of their duties during the period of probation.
(e) The persons appointed on probation will be required to enter upon their duties from 1st July 1917, or earlier as may be intimated to them in due course.

3. Applications should contain the following particulars:—

(1) Name, age, nationality, etc.
(2) University qualifications with dates of passing examinations.
(3) Present position and emoluments and previous Service and if applicants have held more than one appointment, the reasons for termination in each case.
(4) Works, if any, published (copies should, if possible, be sent.)
(5) Any special qualifications.
(6) Any special terms as to the initial pay required.

4. As regards the Professorship, preference will be given to one with superior European qualifications, a graduate in Commerce of some recognised British, European, or American University

5. As regards the Assistant Professorship, none but those who are graduates in Commerce need apply.

6. Applications should be addressed to the Registrar, Mysore University, Mysore, and should reach him on or before the 15th June 1917.

THOS. DENHAM,
8230 Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1312 of 1916.

DAYABHAI HARKISSONDAS alias DIDARALI RUSSONALLY JEVERI and another ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

REHEMTULLA LALJI and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of January 1917, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Monday the 11th day of June 1917 at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

ALL the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece of leasehold Government land situated at Love Lane Cross Lane, Mazagon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand seven hundred and eighty nine square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 32 and New No. B/16261 Old Survey No. 659 and New Survey No. 1/3678 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the properties bearing New Survey No. 1B/3678, 3681 and 1A/3678 in the occupation of his Highness the Agakhan on or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 3679, 4/3678 3/3678 in the occupation respectively of Parmanandas Jiwandas, Haji Mahomed Haji Ballar and Haji Ismail Haji Habib on or towards the West partly by the said Love Lane Cross Lane and partly by the property bearing New Survey No. 5/2678 in the occupation of Meghji Vallabhdas on or towards the South partly by the property bearing New Survey No. 1A/3678 in the occupation of his Highness the Agakhan and partly by the property bearing New Survey No. 5/3678 in the occupation of Meghji Vallabhdas and upon which piece of land are erected certain buildings which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6167 and 6168—71 Street No. 3 and 1—2—3—and 4.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Mercantile Bank Building, No. 54, Esplanade Road or at the office of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the defendants at Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of April 1917.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
8122 Commissioner.

PICTURES & PHOTOS
Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates
KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Frasers,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 402 OF 1915.

The firm of KUPPA DOLLA & Co. Plaintiffs.

vs.

BAI HOORBAI, widow of HAJI ALLI HAJI RAHIMTULLA and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of January, 1916 the following immoveable property will be sold by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday the 11th day of June 1917, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time)

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Fazadari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nakhoda Street otherwise called Coppersmith Street or Row admeasuring eighty-five square yards and two ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 911 and Street Nos. 4345 and which said piece of land bears New Survey No. 1342 and bounded on or towards the North by Nakhoda Street on or towards the South by Halalkhor Street on or towards the East by the house of Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha and on or towards the West by the house of Haji Cassum Haji Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1916.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
8246 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1116 of 1914.

SIR VASSANJI TRICUMJI KNIGHT and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MANGALJI MOTI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of August, 1915, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Monday the 11th day of June 1917 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and of the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 256 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1039 and 1951 New No. 6769, Old Survey No. 664, and New Survey No. 2210 together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 1703 and Street Nos. 28-36 and all which premises are situate at Darisathan Street Mandvie at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Daristhan Street on or towards the West partly by a passage and the house of Varjivandas Madhavdas and partly by the house formerly of Thucker Topan Mulji but now of Dayal Dharsey, on or towards the north partly by a passage and partly by the house formerly of Tharia Khimji but now of Meghji Hunsraj and on or towards the south partly by a passage and partly by the house of Karamsey Ranmal and in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver appointed in this suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1917.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
8121

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT
6-30 GAIETY THEATRE 6-30
10 p.m. EDWARD THEATRE 10 p.m

PALACE OF VARIETIES
Presents
A Potted Revuelet entitled
HIS LORDSHIP
OR THE
POTTY JUDGE
A Scream from start to end
CATCHY CHORUSES
AND SONGS
Pretty Music and
DANCING
A
JUDICIAL FEAST
ON THE STAGE
The above Revuelet will be preceded by
MONSTER VARIETIES

THURSDAY NEXT.
THE
BLACK & WHITE MINSTRELS
Preceded by a
DRAMATIC PLAYLET
REPENTANCE
OR
FORGET & FORGIVE

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR THE PICK OF THE WORLD'S BEST PICTURES
EMPIRE CINEMA 6-30 8-30 10 P. M.
BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
WHO'S GUILTY? by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.
This Week a film on the Problem of DIVORCE.
"THE SILENT SHAME."
Ann Nilsson and Tom Moore.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
AT THE THEATRE!
The Great Comedians latest Comedy.
The Empire holds the exclusive rights for showing Chaplins Latest Fun Creations.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
The News in Pictures from Blighty.
EMPIRE CINEMA. always COOL. CLEAN and COMFORTABLE.

ELDORADO!!
ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
PAR EXCELLENCE
AFTER LAST WEEK'S DELIRIOUS SUCCESS OF
MACISTE ALPINO
and as per general request
The above World Famed Film will still be exhibited this week.
Don't Forget.
Everybody, everywhere talks of MACISTE ALPINO every day, and every Show packed Houses to ask the public's opinion, who admits that MACISTE ALPINO is absolutely the Best Film ever brought out to India (a Record). No mysteries, no tomfooleries, no fate, but sensational realistic subject—Another Wonderful production of Itala Film Co., which will be memorable and in every heart and lip for ever, how is it possible for you to miss seeing what every one has been longing to see since the commencement of this terrible war—How our brave Italian Alpine Soldiers fight against the common enemy—the climbing and transporting men and War materials across thr Glaciers. Hundreds of feet and Alpino, eagle-eyed and lion-hearted, crossing the peaks covered with snow by means of Ropes—see our fearless Guide-Ferro Famyl called Volpotto (little fox) because of his abilities in climbing perpendicular walls covered with snow. Hundreds of Marvelous sceneries of the Alps Maciste Alpino will only be exhibited at the Eldorado, therefore don't miss this Golden opportunity. Remember only one week more.
To-day SUNDAY a NEW CYCLE will be given away at 5 p.m. Matinee.
Everything under entire European Management.

To-day To-day
Prof. PARSHARAMRAO'S
NEW GRAND CIRCUS
Our MENAGERIE consists of beautifully trained LIONS and TIGERS which alone are well worth a visit.
LOCATION:—Circus Tent at Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road.
NEW AND SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
YOUNG BUFFALO BILL, AMERICA'S GREATEST ARTIST introducing
his novelty Shooting Exhibitions, Death-defying Human Targets, Trick and fancy Lasso Manipulation, stock-whips and sword manipulation, Fantastic Japanese Juggling, 40 latest American clown entries.
Special tram cars will run every night after the show is over from the Bellasis Road Siding.
Prof. PARSHARAMRAO, Proprietor. R. V. PATWARDHAN, Manager.
No Complimentary Tickets except press will be allowed on this occasion.

Prof. CHOLKAR'S CIRCUS
To-night and every night
9-30 p.m.
PLACE—CHARNI ROAD, NEAR WEST END CINEMA.
MOST ATTRACTIVE AND GIGANTIG EXHIBITION
of strength by
Prof. CHOLKAR.
Amongst his various other feats motor obstructing and 3 to 4 thousand lbs. weight sustaning feats are nothing but marvels.
Matinee Show every Saturday and Sunday
at 4-30 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the Eminent Stars
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND
MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN REPERTORY Co.
20 LONDON ARTISTES 20
For a short season only in the latest London and New York successes.
Friday June 1st and Saturday June 2nd at 9-30 p. m.
First production of
"POTASH & PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY"
A Sequel to "Potash and Perlmutter" and even funnier.
Now playing to enormous houses in London.
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AS
" ABE POTASH "
CARL LAWSON
AS
MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER
Prices : Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
On Monday, May 28th.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
EVERYBODY LIKED THE NEW PICTURE PROGRAMME.
Five Part Drama:
"LOVE NEVER DIES."
Two children love one another and are parted. One was a clever dancer and the other a musician at the Opera House. Fate brings them together and then parts them again, but eventually when both are famous, they are happily reunited.
"HOW DO YOU FEEL."
The merry tale of a doctor's prescriptions getting mixed up and how it affected the parties.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing:—Germans in Retreat,—National War Week Government's great Record Advertisement, President Poincare and French Wounded,—Zeppelin Destroyed by French etc., etc.
BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

TO-NIGHT.
the most Enthralling 3rd Instalment
of
the UNIVERSAL'S latest Serial
LIBERTY
LIBERTY
with
a quite new two reel screaming comic never before shown in Bombay featuring
CHARLES CHAPLIN
and further
A CHANCE TO WIN
any one of the great 1,000 prizes in the WAR LOAN LOTTERY, of which every day in the 7 o'clock show, one ticket is given away as a prize.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA.
Near Crawford Market.
Telephone No. 1882.

NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
TELEPHONE No. 2417.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
60,000 Feet Serial.
LIBERTY
OR LOVE'S BATTLEFIELD
THIRD INSTALMENT. 9,000 FEET.
PRICES HALF
MATINEES WITH 2 PRIZES AT 3-45 and 5-30 and 7-15 9-0 and 10-45 (S. T.)

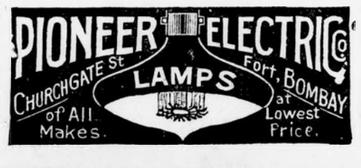
AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Every Evening Two Performances—6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Modern and one of the best acted and High class French Dramas.
"ZYTE"
with MLLE. ROBINNE in the chief role assisted by some of the best artistes of the COMEDIE FRANCAISE.
5000 Ft. of French Acting.
"LUKE'S SPEEDY CLUB LIFE."
THE EXCELSIOR—The Coolest Spot in Bombay.

The Savage Eyes
AND
Hands of Hate
No Head. No Feet
? ?
What
?
MARVEL AT
PATHE'S
The SHIELDING SHADOW
THE WONDER SERIAL
FEATURING
GRACE DARMOND
LEON BARY
RALPH KELLARD
The most thoroughly human mystery serial in film history and the most fascinating.
Here is a vivid, soul probing screen story, without for a moment losing its genuine human touch. Thousands of picture lovers of Bombay who puzzled over the identity of THE LAUGHING MASK are confronted by a newer and greater mystery in
The Shielding Shadow
Story by George B. Seitz.
Novelized by Randall Parrish.
See this latest of the 85,000,000 PATHE serial programme. Read the story in this paper and then see the pictures at
IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
7 ; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. Daily
POPULAR PRICES.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti
(ANANG VILAS).
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.



COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 25th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian		650
" " Imports		10,000
Mid. Americans		13.98
Egyptian F. G. F.		23.50
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July. 21.25 / Oct. 20.95 / Jan. 21.09	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July 20.96 / Oct. 20.40	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 25th.

	Bales.	
Total in Sight		
Egyptian Visible Supply		Nkt Recd
East Indian " "		
American " "		
Other " "		
Total Sales	52,000	
East Indian Sales	3,090	
Total Speculation	4,600	
" Export	--	
East Indian "	--	
" " Stock	38,000	
" " Forwarded	300	
" " Actual Export	--	
" " Imports	1,000	
" " Speculation	2,100	
American Afloat	105,000	
East Indian Afloat	22,000	
Total Afloat	98,000	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 25th; To-day's closing price.

Months.		
May	13.69	+47
May-June	13.61	
June-July	13.52	
July-Aug.	13.44	+46
Aug.-Sept.	13.24	
Sept.-Oct.	13.02	
Oct.-Nov.	12.82	
Nov.-Dec.	12.73	
Dec.-Jan.	12.69	+42
Jan.-Feb.	12.68	
Feb.-Mar.	12.60	
March-April	12.54	+41
April-May	--	
May-June	--	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool May 25th. To-day's price.

Months.		
May	25.35	
July	24.50	+45
Nov.	22.10	+30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 25th.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.87
" " Fully Good	11.05
" " Fine	11.30
" No. 1 Oomra Good	11.47
" " " Fully Good	11.75
" " " Fine	11.90
" Broach Good	13.04
" " Fully Good	13.22
" " Fine	13.55
" Scinde Good	11.12
" " Fully Good	11.30
" " Fine	11.55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York July	21.61-51
" " Oct.	21.27-51
" " Jan.	21.38-51
Spot Cotton at New York	21.95+40
" " New Orleans	21.05+31
Futures at New Orleans July	21.17+47
" " Oct.	20.31+14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	74⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 25th.

Bar Spot	37 7/8 No change

London, May 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 6th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55⅝+½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45 Unchanged
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	68½
Government securities 3%	58½+½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15 Unchangd.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 25th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87
4½% 1925—1945	£91⅛ Unchgd.
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 25th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Red Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/8

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Afloat	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June Paid	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May Offered	570
Toria Rapeseed per ton April-May Sellers	600
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Afloat	600
Tone of Linseed :—Firm. Paid.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£130
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, July-Sept.	20
Raw Java, C & F Bombay July-Sept.	20/3
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	20/4
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-Sept.	22/6
do. do. Bombay July-Sept.	22/9
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	22/10

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Value	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	3/0½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our commercial correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 26.

Though Reuter's Liverpool closing cable of yesterday has not yet come to hand (5-30 p. m.) it was reported in the bazaar this morning that Liverpool yesterday closed 46 points higher. The market opened firm at Rs. 441/42 for Fine Broach July, and after declining to Rs. 440/41 advanced to Rs. 443, New Crop Good Broach April in the meanwhile fluctuating between Rs. 403 and Rs. 405/6. At Colaba slight fluctuations occurred in Old Crop Broach and Bengals, the closing rates being as under. There was a little enquiry for Westerns, but other Southern descriptions were very steady. In the bazaar there was a good demand for New Crops, particularly Good Broach April, the closing rate for which was Rs. 408. As this price is "net," the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished on New Crop contracts, the rate is high as compared with Rs. 441 for Fine Broach July on which the discount of 5½ per cent. remains.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand and prices are steadier all round.

QUOTATIONS 5 P. M.

OLD CROP.

			Rs.
Fine Broach	July		441/2
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July		395
Fine Bengal	July		328/9
Good M. G. Westerns	June-July		407
Good H. G. Westerns	June-July		395
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	June-July		420
Good M. G. Coompta	June-July		423
Good M. G. Miraj	June-July		420

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	April 1918	408
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	307

New Crop rates are net, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

10 P. M. QUOTATIONS.

Bengal	July	328/9
Broach	July	441/42

NEW CROP.

Bengal	308
Broach	408½

Bombay, May 27.

QUOTATIONS 9.30 P.M.

Fine M. G. Bengal	July	329
Fine M. G. Broach	July	442

NEW CROP.

F. G. M. G. Bengal	January	309
Good Broach	April	410/11

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 25th MAY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
H. G. Rajputana		294	284		Ready.
M. G. Bengals	326	316	306		"
M. G. Scinde Punjab	329	319	309		"
M. G. Hingunghat, Wardha		396	386		"
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		398	386		"
M. G. Yeotmal		385	370		"
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum		381	366		"
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		380	365		"
M. G. Amraoti		378	353		"
M. G. Wadhwan "Good Staple"			416		"
M. G. Akbti-Miraj "Good Staple"				416	"
M. G. Anjar "Good Staple"			414		"
M. G. Broach		425	421	417	"
M. G. Mundra			425		"
M. G. Dhollera Bhownugger		420	415		"
M. G. Sindh			416		"
M. G. Muttia		353	335		"
Saw Ginned Dharwar				415	"
M. G. Westerns				412	"
H. G. Westerns				404	"
M. G. Compta				420	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		425	420		"
M. G. Nanded			425		"
M. G. Bagalkote				410	"
M. G. Kalagimned			410		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th instant:—

Cotton	13,479 bales.
Wheat	68,071 cwts.
Linseed	1,567 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed etc	363 "
Ginjellyseed	6,139 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,270 "
Castorseed	2,818 "
Rice	8,064 "
Myrabollams	619 "
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,991 "
Joowar	29 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	214 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, May 26th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 6 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	43 0 0	6 3 0
" Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 5 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 2 0	8 8 0
" Brown Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed White 85.15	40 0 0	8 2 0
" Gajar 75.25	39 0 0	7 12 0
" Gajar 50.50	38 0 0	7 8 0
" Black	36 0 0	7 4 0
Poppyseed, White	6 12 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	8 0 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	31 0 0	4 6 0
Arandia	38 8 0	7 14 0

Forward,	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	6 7 6	-- --
" Aug.-Sept.	6 12 4½	-- --
Linseed May	8 9 6	-- --
" Sept.	9 0 0	-- --

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 24th May.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	28	33,863
B. B. & C. I. Railway	18	22,063

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

77 bars silver, Rs. 2,03,272 from Japan. Importer M. B. Raisha. 1 box soos and half soos. Rs. 45,000 from U. S. A. Importer T. H. Khanna. 5 box soos and half soos Rs. 77,100 and gold coins Rs. 6,565 from Aden. Sundry importers.

BULLION.

There is very little doing in the silver market London and China exchanges being unchanged.
English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready ex-duty 90-4.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-duty 90-4.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-duty 89-4.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer ¼ 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts ¼ 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits ¼ 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 184½.
3 Months Sight France Frcs. 191½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs 178½.
30 days Sight Hongkong Rs 172½.
D. D. Shanghai Rs 267.
30 days Sight Shanghai Rs 258½.
T. T. on Japan Rs 151½.
60 days Sight Japan Rs 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent Government paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The sharemarket is quiet but steady with a fair amount of business passing, the market being without any new feature.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1440 to 1447/8 Madhawjis from 1580 to 1592/8, Nagpurs from 2165 to 2170, Fazulbhoys from 602/8 to 605, Indian Bleachings from 260 to 262/8, Simplex from 585 to 592/8, Indore Malwas were steady at 357/8, Pearls at 427/8, Crescents at 182½, Currimbhoys at 271¼.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between 222/8 and 225 and Deferreds were steady at 230. Katni Ordinarys were quoted at 242/8 and Deferreds at 925.

Shivrajpurs were placed between 36 to 37 and Central India Minings at 39. Bombay Burmas at 945 and Bombay Trams at 305. Tata Hydros at 1090, and Alcocks at 800.

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, (INDIA) LTD.

Bombay, May 24th.

The following are the rates rulling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brand:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	6 2 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons.	4 9 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	5 13 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3 4 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	4 7 6
Anchor Tins per pair	6 5 0
Rising Sun Cases per case	6 14 0
Anchor Cases per case	7 0 0
Shell Cases per case	7 13 0

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	May			May		
Sat.	26	m 2 9	24 10	26	m 7 52	17 8
		2 55s	26 10		9 16s	19 11
Sun.	27	m 2 51	24 3	27	m 8 30	18 7
		3 31s	26 3		10 7s	20 1
Mon.	28	m 3 41	23 10	28	m 9 15	19 5
		4 15s	25 9		11 7s	20 0
Tues.	29	m 4 49	23 7	29	m 10 11	20 2
		4 55s	25 4			
Wed	30	m 5 48	23 8	30	m 0 6	19 8
		5 44s	25 2		m 11 31	20 9
Thur	31	m 7 5	24 1	31	m 1 2	19 1
	June	6 41s	25 1	June	0 55s	20 11
Fri.	1	m 8 19	24 10	1	m 1 52	18 4
		7 40s	25 3		2 4s	20 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 26 (Saturday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 9m.
" 27 (Sunday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 10m.
" 28 (Monday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 10m.
" 29 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 11m.
" 30 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 11m.
" 31 (Thursday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 11m.
June 1 (Friday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 12m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, 1917 May 21st, 6th 16-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th 5h, 3-5m a.m.; Full Moon, June 5th, 6h. 36-7 p.m.; Last Quarter 12th, 0h. 8-5m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg.F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 26th May 1917 was 30.028 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.01 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

The New West-End Tailoring Co.
ARMY CONTRACTORS.
High Grade Civil & Military Tailors and Outfitters.
229, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 26.

The temporary advance of monsoon in the bay has again given general rain in Burma, local rain in Bengal but is weakening. Yesterday's disturbance from the west moved into Kashmir another appearing on the North-West Frontier. Rain has been nearly general in the western half of Rajputana, on Konkan coast, local in Kashmir. There have been a few falls in south-west Punjab and Mysore.

The principal amounts are Port Blair, Table Island two inches, Tavoy, Akyab, Minbu, Yamethin and Mandalay one, Moulmein, Bhamo, Maymyo one and half Rangoon, Diamond Island three, Toungoo, Lashio two, Multan a half, Bikaner one and a half, Mysore two.

Forecast:—Some increase of rain in the United Provinces and slight decrease in the Arakan coast.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th May, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 0.65 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in west Rajputana; Bikaner has had 1.54 in. and Jodhpur 0.25 in. In east Rajputana Ajmere reports 0.10 in. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Dwarka and Veraval; night temperature is also below normall in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Bombay has had 0.13 in., Mormugao 0.62 in. and Karwar 0.19 in. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.14 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the area of precipitation to-day. Rainfall has been fairly general in the Konkan and west Rajputana and local in north Hyderabad and the south-west Punjab. Some showers have occurred also in east Rajputana and south-east Madras. Seas have become moderat at Cochin and slight at Mangalore and Mormugao and a change in the conditions may possibly be occurring in the south-east Arabian Sea.

Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab, Rajputana and Malabar. Isolated showers are possible in the Konkan and Hyderabad.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 25th May 1917

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.823	Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.4	"
Dew Point	73 2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.689	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	90.6	"
Minimum do.	78.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	111 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches.
Total fall during month	0.24	"
Do. do. year	1.92	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th	0.13	"

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS.
Booksellers & Publishers
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edin. Just out	28 0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18 0
SANJIVRAO'S Century Digest Civil 10 Vols.	80 0
All India Civil Court Manual with Bombay Local Acts. 3 Vols.	18 0
Collet's Specific Relief Act by Hannah and Acharya 1916	14 0
Buckland's Indian Company's Act 1916	12 0
Indian Company's Act by Rangachariar S. K. 1915	12 0
Trevelyan's Law relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16 0
Daruwalla's Doctrine of Consideration, treated Historically and Comparatively 1914	15 0
Gours' Transfer of Property Vol. I. 1915	12 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. II 1916	15 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, Vol. III 1916	10 0
Gours' Transfer of Property, 3 Vols. together	35 0
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence by Waddell	20 0
Trevelyan's Hindu Law, as Administered in British India	20 0
Woodroffe and AmirAlli's Law of Evidence 1916	18 0
Donough's Indian Stamp Act 1915	9 0
Donough's Land Acquisition and Compensation 1916	10 0
Theobald's Law of Wills	26 4
Gale on Easements 1916	18 12
Broom's Legal Maxims	22 8
Key and Elphinstone's Precedents in Conveyancing 2 Vols.	63 0
Khandekar's Indian Criminal Court Manual 2 Vols. 1915/16	6 0
Holmwood's Law and Practice of Registration in India	7 8
Woodroffe's Law of Injunction 1914, 1915	12 0
Mulla's Civil Procedure, Practitioner's Edn. 1916	11 0
Mulla's Hindu Law, 1915	6 0
Snell's Principles of Equity 1915	15 12
Smith's Practical Exposition of the Principles of Equity, 1914	15 12
Scrutton's Charterparties and Bills of Lading, 1914	13 8
THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW, THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	350 0
Maxwell's Interpretation of Statute	18 12
Campbell's Law of Land Acquisition with a Supplement	9 0
Kerr on Injunctions 1914	26 4
Statute Law relating to Marriage and Divorce in British India	12 0
Ratanlal's Law of Crimes 1915	10 0
Mulla's Mohammeden Law	4 0
Ghosh's Indian Limitation Act	5 8
Chaudhuri's Law of Consideration and Compromise in British India	9 0

Give your business to
THE ENTENTE AGENCY
(INDIA) Ltd
which does business.
The Company will charge you less than any firm doing similar agency and you will get Results.
Address—Rampart Row.
Telegrams "INITIATIVE" Bombay.

Hope for the Hopeless!
SANTI OIL
TO BE USED EXTERNALLY
It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.
Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us.

TRY GENUINE YAKUTI
YAKUTONE
A powerful NERVE TONIC.
Price Rs. 10 for a tin of 50 pills.
YAKUTONE' Depot, RAJKOT

G. W. M. Reynold's Novels.
BOLD TYPE EDITION.

	Rs.	A.
Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	2	0
Robert Macaire in 2 vols.	1	0
Soldier's Wife in 2 vols.	1	4
Seamstress, complete	1	0
Faust—A Romance, 2 vols.	1	8
Mary Price (8 vols.) complete Rs. 5 each vol.	0	12

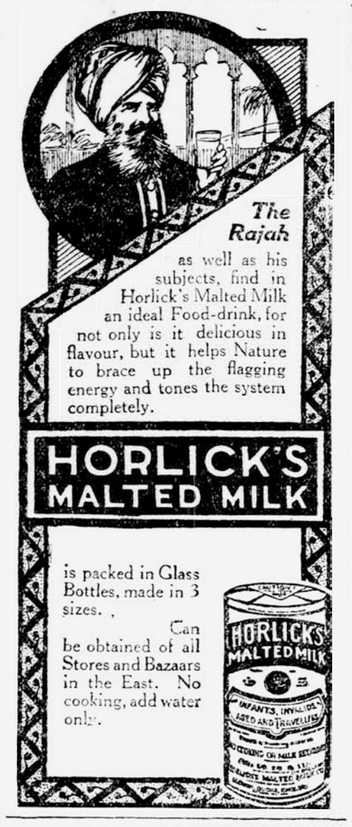
Postage extra in all cases.
Apply to—
RAJALAXMI & Co.,
No. 3, Kandappa Mudali Street, Triplicane, MADRAS.

JUST ONE TRIAL
will convince you of the superiority of our
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES.
Suitable for the season. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price Rs. 7 per piece.
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
Benares City.

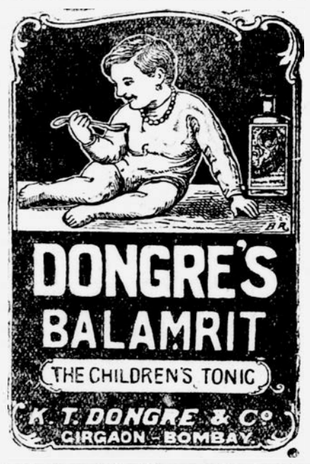
Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.
Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 5.
AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
82, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

IF YOU WISH TO LEARN
Easy Method OF Drawing
Apply Sharp to ARTIST N.G. MANTRI B
LIMITED NUMBER OF PUPILS TAUGHT IN A LIMITED TIME ON SPECIAL TERMS

SAJAN & CO.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.
ROOFING
WHITE GLAZED
FLOORING
MARBLE
TILES
Suppliers to
Government Public Works Department & Native States.
Tel. Add: SAJAN CO. BOMBAY.


The Rajah
as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.
Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. No cooking, add water only.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
INFANTS, INVALIDS, AGED AND TRAVELLERS

ASK FOR
LAL BROS.' PEARL
COLLYRIUM (Surma).
Price Rs. **Two.**
Lal Brothers, Lal Lodge,
JAMNAGAR (India).



Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bed-bugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.
½ lb. tins Ans. 7 each.
½ lb. tins Ans. 12 each.
OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Agents.
KOTHARI SUTARIA & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

The Oil of Quality for general cooking, frying, salads and French dressings. It replaces butter, ghee, or olive oil and is considerably cheaper. Sold by all dealers and Stores in 1 lb., 3½ lbs. and 35 lbs. tins.
THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ld.
Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMONSENSE COURTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with considerable amusement the letters of Messrs. Baptista and Velinker about the proposed City Court for Bombay. If it had been a case of mere laymen trying to ventilate their views in the public for the sake of a little notoriety I would have been content to have been reminded of a class of venturesome spirits who are known to rush in where angels fear to tread and would not have thought of troubling you with a reply. But as both these gentlemen are professional men learned in the law and supposed to be thoroughly conversant with the practice of Civil Courts I feel constrained to address this communication to you.

To begin with Mr. Baptista's letter, the best part of it is taken up with a recital of the history of the Small Causes Court in the Presidency towns and the Mayors and County Courts in England. The information given by Mr. Baptista makes rather interesting reading but it has nothing to do with the merits of the point at issue. Such history as he has repeated is more or less imperfect and here and there inaccurate. Mr. Baptista refers to the "national importance of the subject" and "the education of people for representative government." One can see the enthusiastic Home ruler outwitting the sober advocate.

The idea of the proposed "common sense courts" whatever that senseless expression may mean, is to my mind simply astounding and preposterous as one coming from a lawyer. To this a painful surprise is added by the sight of Bombay's premier criminal court lawyer trying to hug Mr. Baptista by the neck and characterising his suggestion as an excellent one. The analogy of the Honorary Magistrate's Courts is both misleading and mischievous. As is well-known the Honorary Magistrates have very very limited jurisdiction and that too over a very restricted number of offences. A leaflet of about 15 pages compiled by one of their own clerks is the only manual, which is enough to teach them all that they want. Practically nine-tenths of the criminal law of this country is embodied in the Indian Penal Code. The rest is to be found in local enactments with which these magistrates have no concern. The bulk of the cases tried by them are of drunken and disorderly behaviour or gharrywala's rows with a policeman as the principal and often the only witness and little or no law is required to bear upon the decision of the case. Here commonsense might well do duty for knowledge of law and procedure. For the purposes of my argument I assume, along with my friend, Mr. Velinker, that these magistrates have been the success that they are claimed to be. But the case of a Civil Court is quite different. It has got to deal with a large mass of unwritten common law in addition to the statute law, for the interpretation of which again a knowledge of common and case law is absolutely necessary. The importance of a case may well be gauged by its money value from the private litigant's point of view, but from the public point of view, and that is the only aspect with which we are concerned, the amount involved is as nothing. The real importance of a case lies in the issue and principle at stake and not the amount litigated for. In this connection both Messrs. Baptista and Velinkar, who can claim no personal experience of the class of cases tried in the Small Causes Court, seem to have been carried away with the idea that the majority of petty suits in the Small Causes Court are based on Marwaris' Promissory notes or entries in a Danawala's grain accounts. Even in this class of cases a knowledge of the law and procedure is essential. There may be questions of burden of proof, sufficiency of stamp, legality or failure of consideration, limitation and the various modes of saving the same and a host of other questions which it is difficult to suggest in hypothetical cases and yet arise every day in concrete cases as the every day practitioner knows. I have heard it alleged in some quarters that very little law is cited in the Small Causes Court. The reason is not far to seek. During the last quarter of a century and more the law and practice have been made so familiar to judges and practitioners alike that very few occasions arise for reopening subtle points. It will be an evil day when Mr. Baptista's common sense judges will preside in our law courts, as all these subtle points, in spite of High Court and Privy Council rulings, will have to be threshed out anew and there may be such a sorry muddle of case law that people would hardly know their position. The fact of the matter is that, even amongst the class of suits under Rs. 100, there is a large number of essentially mercantile suits and also suits which oftentimes incidentally relate to rights in immoveable property. It would be ridiculous to gauge the value of these suits in £. s. d. It is well-known that parties often times seek to obtain a test decision in the Small Couses Court before launching into the more expensive litigation of the High Court. Take the case of a local merchant having indented goods under several orders. A dispute arises which may be common to all the indents. In some the amount may be a mere trifle in others it may run into four figures. So also a five rupees claim, for recovering of *farjandari* rent is worth to the party a thousand times more than this nominal amount. In this class of cases the Court incidentally investigates even title to immoveable property and many technical issues which a lawyer judge alone is competent to decide. Would Messrs. Baptista and Velinkar have these entrusted to the man in the street? Mr. Baptista is not content to invest these common sense judges with these wide powers. He even goes further than that. Like a true Home Ruler he would abolish the whole constitution at one stroke of the pen. Says he, "Occasionally it may happen some law is ignored or infringed. We must run the risk. Commonsense is enough. The chief object should be to exclude discussion of complex questions of law for petty claims in these primary courts. The stability of society will not be endangered." I really cannot understand a constitutional lawyer writing in this strain. One would have thought that the stability of society depended more on uniformity of decisions and purity of justice than on anything else. One does not know what the state of society or of commerce in Bombay would be if one commonsense bench decided a matter one way and another on the same or the very next day decided the other way on similar facts. With such arbitrary powers one would at least have expected the correcting influence of an appeal court to emanate from Mr. Baptista, but, no, he is not for any appeals even though two appeals lie from the decision of the District Judge or "Sub-Judge who sits no further than 22 miles from Bombay." Probably Mr. Baptista has no personal knowledge of the class of cases whether for Rs. 5 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 that are tried in the Bombay Court of Small Causes. So far as the present writer is aware he has hardly seen Mr. Baptista appearing in the Small Causes Court. Messrs. Baptista and Velinkar forget that Bombay is a great commercial town and the class of civil cases tried in the Courts here is quite different from those in the other parts of the Presidency. They are not aware that one of the late judges, who was a trained lawyer, of the Small Causes Court, tried to deal with suits, especially Marwari and wages suits, from a commonsense point of view, but with the result that had he continued long to deal with them in this way the mill industry in Bombay would have been dislocated and many businesses financed by Marwari money lenders would have been stopped. Mr. Baptista's suggestions about the establishment of a City Court will be dealt with later on.—Yours, etc.,

S. C. C.

COMMONSENSE COURTS AND CITY COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The very good suggestions made by your correspondents, Mr. Baptista and Dr. Sukhia, may be backed up by members of Governor's Council, because they have to advocate people's causes. Commonsense Courts seem to be like the Panchayets. The Governments of Mysore, Baroda, Dhar, Gondai and other States have established Panchayets. After having had some good results, they encourage Panchayet system. The most learned and most wealthy members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have appointed Arbitration Committees to settle disputes among merchants, for which a small fee is sanctioned. Similar Arbitration Committees or Panchayets may be sanctioned for mofussil people. The distance to Headquarter District Courts, the dilatoriness of the system of transacting Court business by pleaders and the heavy costs and expediture are well-known to litigants. In certain cases the plaintiffs died, while the cases were partly heard and proceeding. Sir, kindly use your good offices to have the grievances of mofussil litigants redressed also by advocating establishment of Commonsense Courts or Panchayets for them also. Not oftentimes the rural interests are overlooked. For example, Rural Dispensaries were suggested by Lord Sydenham and Lord Middleton, but nobody has yet advocated this cause. The agriculturists pay one anna per every rupee they pay to Government as Local Fund Cess for Education, Communications and Medical Aid and Sanitation, but, alas! who really advocate these institutions?—Yours, etc.,

"X."

Salsette, 24-5-17.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED
the invisible "KRYPTOK" one-piece bi-focal lens.
and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, suphos, amber, blue etc
TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT.
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.
No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY.
opp. Govt. Telegraph Office, FORT.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT
Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.
KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)
A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.
Sole Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

Tickets **Rs. 10** each.

1,000 PRIZES.

If tickets are sold to the value of **Rs. 50,00,000,**
the first prize will be Rs. 10,00,000,
the second prize Rs. 5,00,000
and the third prize Rs. 2,50,000.

If tickets sold amount to more than **Rs. 50,00,000,** the prizes will be increased in value accordingly.

All prizes will be in 5½% War Loan Bonds, repayable in 1920, and the amounts subscribed will be distributed as follows:—

20%	in	1 prize.
10%	,, ...	1 ,,
5%	,, ...	1 ,,
10%	divided into	5 equal prizes.
10%	,, ...	10 ,,
5%	,, ...	25 ,,
10%	,, ...	100 ,,
10%	,, ...	200 ,,
15%	,, ...	657 ,,
5%	expenses and War Funds.	
100%		1,000 prizes.

In the event of the expenses being less than 5% the difference will be given to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch. Should the expenses exceed 5% the extra cost will be defrayed by the Western India Turf Club.

CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

Tickets may be obtained :—

1. By forwarding remittances to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Town Hall Bombay. Letters containing currency notes must be registered and insured. (Half notes will not be accepted.)

2. By cash payments at the following places:—
   Western India Turf Club, Town Hall, Bombay.
   War Loan Information Bureau, Esplanade Road.
   Women's War Loan Office Mayo Road.
   Crawford Market.
   Sheikh Memon Street.
   Bhindi Bazar, Parel Road.
   Municipal Hall, Bandra.
   No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock.
   All Branches of the principal Banks and Agents in Bombay.

3. Tickets required by Syndicates and Confederacies must be applied for in one name only and the name of the Syndicate or Confederacy will also be registered.

4. The Signature of the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, will be stamped on every ticket.

5. The lottery will close at all offices outside Bombay City on May 31st 1917, and in Bombay City on the 23rd June 1917.

   The drawing will take place at the Town Hall, Bombay, and will commence on the 2nd July 1917.

7. An official list of winning numbers will be published on the completion of the drawing in all leading papers. Copies of the list can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to the Secretary, W. I. T. C., Town Hall, Bombay.

Town Hall, Bombay, E, F. LANCE,
24th May 1917. *Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.*

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu 6th Sud of Vaishak, 1973.
Mahomedan: 6th of Shabha Nul-Muzam, 1333.
Parsi: 20th of Adar, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 7h.; Sunset: 7h. 4m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, May 30.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
India and the Democratic Principle	6
Indian Educational Service	6
NOTES TO THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Sir Shapurji Bharucha and Export Trade	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
"His Excellency Speaks"	8
Mr. Gandhi's Mission	8
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	3

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MOOS—On the 27th instant, at his residence, Gowalia Tank Road, Kaikhusroo Ardeshir F. Moos of sudden heart-failure. Aged 54. Funeral to-day (28th) at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

May 28.

Drills for the week ending Saturday, June 2nd.

Monday, 28th—7 a.m. Musketry Class for Corporals Volunteer Club; 7-15 a.m. Riding School and Sword Exercise, Fort; 6-15 p.m., Musketry Class for all Troops, Volunteer Club.

Tuesday, 29—7-15 a.m., A. B. and D. Troops, Independent Troop. Drill Fort; 6-45 a.m. C. Troop Juhu Sands; 6-15 p.m., Musketry Class for all Troops Volunteers Club.

Wednesday, 30th—7-15 a.m., Riding School, Fort; 6-45 a.m. Musketry, Pali Hill Golf Links; 6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for all Troops, Volunteer Club.

Thursday, 31st—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade A. B. C. and D. Troops, Church Gate Sands; 4-30 p.m. Range Practice at Colaba.

Friday, 1st Prox.—7-15 a.m. Riding School and Sword Exercise, Fort; 7-15 a.m. Musketry Class, Volunteer Club.

Saturday, 2nd Prox.—7 a.m. Musketry Class for Corporals, Volunteer Club; 7-15 a.m. Riding School, Fort; 6-45 a.m. Riding School, Salsette; 4-30 p.m. Range Practice, Colaba Range.

Sunday, 3rd Prox.—7-30 a.m. Range Practice, Santa Cruz Range.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut and Adjt.,
Bombay Light Horse.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, May 28.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, Commanding Poona Rifles.

469—Drill and Instruction.

Parades for the week ending 2nd June, 1917:—

At Headquarters—
Monday, 28th, 7 a.m., W. X. Y. and Z.
Monday, 28th, 6 p.m., N. C. Os. Class.
Tuesday, 29th, 7 a.m., W. Y. and Z.
Wednesday, 30th, 7 a.m., X. Y. and Z.
Wednesday, 30th, 6 p.m., W.
Thursday, 31st, 7 a.m., W. X. Y. and Z.
Friday, 1st June, 7 a.m., W. X. Y. and Z.
Friday, 1st June, 6 p.m., W. X. Y. and Z.
Saturday, 2nd June, 7 a.m., W. X. Y. and Z.

Buglers, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

A MUNICIPALITY WITHOUT A PRESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In these days when the question of non-official Presidents for the Municipalities is seriously engaging the attention of both the Government and the Governed, I would like to put before the public the state of affairs in this matter in my own town.

The Umreth Municipality has the right to elect its own President by 2/3 majority—a privilege which it has not been able to enjoy. It is neither necessary nor desirable to enter into the reasons of this here. The result is that we had up till now an official—the Mamlatdar of our Taluka, as our president. Now it is a matter of common knowledge that whenever the Administration has to justify an appointment of an official on a Self-Governing body in the Majority of cases on an unwilling Self-Governing body,—the plea of "efficiency" is put forth. Now I put it to you, sir, whether it is efficiency to work without President. At present our Mamlatdar Saheb is on leave and consequently ceases to be a member, and for the matter of that the President of our Municipality. His successor, for the time being, is a member *ex-officio* but is not and cannot be the President.

Under the circumstances, I fail to understand why the members of the Umreth Municipality do not elect their own President. Are they under the belief that when the Mamlatdar will resume his duty, he will also take up the role of the President of the Municipality? If so, I think they are labouring under a delusion. But if I am wrong in this conjecture, am I to take it that some other influence is at work, which comes in the way of their electing a new president?—Yours, etc.

PERPLEXED.

Umreth May 25, 1917.

VANDALISM IN DELHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—According to William Hazlitt "Corporate bodies are more corrupt and profligate than individuals"; and what I have to relate regarding the Delhi Municipality is the freshest illustration of the well-preserved reputation such bodies enjoy. The matter is of more than local interest inasmuch as the evidence furnished in support of Hazlitt's axiom consists of an act of wanton vandalism, perpetrated by the Delhi Municipality under the inspiring guidance of the local authorities. Nay, the matter is of historical interest, since the perpetration consists of the removal, once for all, of the last and the most prominent feature, which distinguished the Delhi City as the old historic town from every other town in the world. At whose door is the responsibility for so grave a crime to be laid? I shall not assume the province of determining; for, apparently, the atrocity is traceable to the so-called representatives of the townspeople. I shall, however, state facts as they are, and leave it to the readers to draw their own inferences.

Now Delhi is famous for its historical associations not merely for its immemorial ruins, or its exquisite memorials of Indo-Moghal architecture, or the poverty-stricken survivals of its old nobility, the custodians of its ancient civilization and imperial traditions; but also for its characteristic laying-out, its network of canals and *boulevards*. Several of its principal streets were razed to the ground, and turned into a "parade-ground" soon after the rising of 1857, and, of the remainder, nearly one-third of the whole town was swallowed up by the Railway Companies. But in spite of these big alterations, some of the characteristic features of the town itself remained intact. A network of canals ran along the principal ramifications of the streets, and beautiful *boulevards* formed the distinctive feature after main streets. There was a time in the history of Delhi when no nobleman's house was without its share of running water, as the canals in the main streets extended their arms to private residences also! Delhi was like Venice once—say, better than Venice in some respects. In the principal streets avenues of trees ran along either side of the canals, while the canals threaded their course in the middle of the road, sufficient room being provided for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. So that Delhi was at once distinguished in the whole of India, and I am prepared to say, in the world, for its Parisian *boulevards* and Venitian canals—the two features combined in one unique town! All the canals were choked up by the order of the local authorities—with a solitary exception—the exception also yielding to the rule quite recently! Chandni Chowk was the only one of the principal streets of Old Delhi left which could boast of a choked up canal running through a most lovely avenue of historic trees—the only remnant by which one could form some idea of the old splendour. It was never imaginable to a normal mind that this *boulevard* would offend against the official aesthetic conceptions, and the axe of vandalism would ring at the historic root of the trees which lent a most conspicuous distinction to Delhi. But such came to be the heart-rending suggestion, of the official President of the Delhi Municipality which has materialised after nearly four years of gentle persuation, in the decision of the M. C. to hew down the entire avenue of trees in the Chandni Chowk within a fortnight—hardly time enough being given for any dissentient public voice. The axe is doing its sordid work!

Allow me to trace, as briefly as possible, the history of this essay in perverted town-planning. The year 1912 became notorious in reference to Delhi on account of the bomb outrage. The procession was passing through Chandni Chowk right under the balconies of houses, (because the avenue of trees occupied the middle of the road), when the bomb-thrower took his chance. This suggested to the Deputy Commissioner the removal of the trees, and the demolition of the building from which the bomb proceeded, so that the latter might yield room for a monument!! The latter suggestion was outvoted for obvious reasons—in fact, I wonder how any such proposal could occur to any one who had any pretensions to executive ability! The removal of the trees hung fire for nearly four years, when the members of the Municipal Committee were suddenly called upon to ratify an action of the official Secretary or the President, it is not certain which, which consisted in making somewhat unnecessary and more unnecessarily broad pavements on either side of the avenue of trees, narrowing down the road for vehicular traffic to a most tantalising and obviously inconvenient degree. The pavement running through the avenue naturally came to be a nuisance, and ultimately these shrewd manoeuvres resulted in the decision of the M. C. to remove the historic trees!

In another week's time Chandni Chowk, at once the Boulevard des Italiens,—the Unter den Linden of India—will be as bare the flat as Oxford-street or Tottenham Court Road, the models which seem to have inspired the authorities to inflict that graceless vandalism upon us. It sounds like the oriental fable of the hunchback, who, when he had the good luck to have any one of his prayers granted by the gods, prayed for his neighbours to become hunchbacked like himself, so that he might laugh at them in his turn! Why did he not pray for his own hunch to disappear? But the authorities can only be charged with unimaginative philistinism and downright vandalism—not universal malice as in the case of the hunchback. In any case the perpetration, I fear, is irretrievable. Why cannot the authorities reserve their conceptions of improvement for the town that is to be built? Why must all our old landmarks be so ruthlessly obliterated? Will they now leave the remaining characteristic features of Delhi alone?—Yours, etc.,

BAR-AT-LAW.

Delhi, May 21.

SIR SHAPURJI BHARUCHA & THE EXPORT TRADE.

MR. WACHA EXPOSES THE REAL FACTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In his presidential address, delivered on the 19th instant, before the Annual General Meeting of the members of the Brokers' Association, Sir Shapurji B. Bharucha referred to the restriction placed for a time on the sale of the Council Bills by the Finance Minister and expatiated at great length on the way in which he had managed both currency and finance a few months ago. So far as his criticism on this high matter extends I refrain from commenting on it in this place. I leave it to the experienced brokers and merchants in all parts of the country to say whether it was well founded or ill-founded, and whether it was in accord with the actual facts that have transpired and which are public property. There are the lucid and absolutely unequivocal utterances of the Finance Minister himself which he who runs may read, and draw his own independent and impartial inference therefrom. This much, however, is widely known among all banking and financial circles at the time that it was out of the question to restrict supplies for war purposes which His Majesty's Government thought absolutely necessary. That being the case it was deemed a most prudent course, in order to prevent unconvertibility which would have inevitably led to what might be called a veritible financial *debacle*. It was the general belief in all well-informed and disinterested circles that that was a war sacrifice just as much as the prevailing restriction on freight.

Be that as it may. My immediate purpose here is to examine the accuracy of that other statement of Sir Shapurji whether the export trade of the country has been "ruined" as alleged. Is it a fact or a figment only of his ardent imagination? I am afraid that my friend was on the war path on that day and in his personal warmth to denounce the financial policy of the Imperial Government he had given the go bye awhile to the actual facts of the trade till then revealed. "Ruin" was a mere rhetorical expression. For, a study of the export trade statistics during that critical period would have informed him that the statement was not borne out by facts. It was simply an exaggerated statement which, I am sorry to say, was so far liable to mislead the public, specially that large majority who are ignorant of the statistics and dynamics of the trade and the economic causes of its upward or downward movement.

Let us now closely analyse the facts as revealed by the seaborne trade returns which are available to us up to 31st March last. Our busy export season may fairly be said to begin in January and reach its climax at the close of May or the commencement of June. We are just nearing the zenith point. What may then be the parable to be learnt from the statistics revealed in the official returns from 1st January to 31st March? For purposes of a fair and accurate comparison of the rise or fall in the recorded value of the trade, it is needful to exhibit the statistics for the three months of the triennial period. These show not only no diminution but a very large increase of 22.52 crore rupees equivalent to 56.5 per cent! Such a rise in two years would undoubtedly be deemed phenomenal in normal years. But our export trade has been carried on for the last three years on exceptional conditions the reasons of which are so familiar that it is superfluous to recount them in this place. Broadly speaking, three factors have greatly influenced the exports (1) The embargo placed on certain commodities; (2) the necessarily scarcity prices which have to be paid for certain staple articles; and, the scarcity of shipping accompanied by a crushing rate of freight and insurance. Under such exceptional conditions, it is obvious that considerable check must take place in the volume of trade. But whatever check may be in that direction is neutralised, or even more than neutralised, by the larger demand for money to finance the exports of staple commodities at considerably higher values. How far then such has been the case can be easily seen from the following comparative table of the total value of the exports of Indian merchandise for the three months of the official triennium, namely 1915, 1916 and 1917:—

Total Exports of Indian Merchandise.
In Crore Rs.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
January	11.28	14.20	21.16
February	14.76	21.01	18.50
March	13.78	18.70	22.68
Total	39.82	53.91	62.34

The statistics speak for themselves. Can it be justly averred that the export trade has been "ruined?" Can the Exchange Banks aver that they have financed for a trade of less value for the period than they did in 1914?

But now let me go to the next stage. The above comparative table simply gives the broad figures of the value of total exports. I now exhibit details of such under the four official groups of the trade returns.

Total Exports of Indian Merchandise Classified
In Crore Rs.
January to March.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Food and Drink	10.47	12.10	14.43
Raw Materials	17.09	23.41	28.32
Manufactured Articles	11.85	17.77	15.08
Miscellaneous	0.41	0.64	0.51
Total	39.82	53.92	62.34

Mark the ascending scale of the four groups. What is the increase between 1915 and 1917, during the three months:—

	Increase in Crore Rs.	Per-centage.
Food and Drink	3.96	38
Raw Materials	11.23	65.7
Manufactured Articles	7.23	61
Miscellaneous	0.10	24.4

But for a clearer comprehension of the above increases it may be just as well to exhibit the details of the four groups for the triennium:—

Food and Drink—In Crore Rs.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
January	3.17	3.25	4.66
February	3.80	4.23	3.68
March	3.50	4.62	6.09
Total	10.47	12.10	14.43

It will be noticed how in each month of the triennium the recorded value has shown an increase. Only in February 1917, there was a slight set back which may be held as perfectly negligible. Let us go to the next group.

Raw Materials—In Crore Rs.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
January	4.57	6.02	9.83
February	6.28	9.99	8.54
March	6.24	7.40	9.95
Total	17.09	23.41	28.32

Here every quarter and every month of each quarter of the period under review shows the progressive rise.

We now turn to the third group.

Manufactured Articles—In Crore Rs.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
January	3.43	6.77	6.53
February	4.53	6.49	6.09
March	3.89	8.51	6.46
Total	11.85	21.77	19.08

Here, again, with two negligible items, there has been a steady ascent upwards in value. Surely, it cannot be said that the Exchange Banks had not to finance the trade in a larger and larger volume of prices.

I will now analyse the staple commodities of our export trade. These are seven in number.

Staple Commodities of Exports—In Crore Rs.
January to March.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Grain & Pulse (mostly Rice)	6.38	6.93	9.17
Tea	2.64	4.10	3.68
Seeds	2.12	4.05	4.16
Raw Hides & Skins	2.06	3.30	5.28
Raw Textiles (Jute and Cotton)	10.75	13.48	15.24
Tanned Hides and Skins	1.38	1.71	2.72
Textile fabrics (Cotton and Jute yarn & piecegoods)	7.94	12.70	13.20

What are the increases in the above commodities in value in two years?

	Increase in Crore Rs.	Per-centage.
Grain & Pulse (Rice)	2.79	43.7
Tea	1.04	40
Seeds	2.04	96.2
Raw Hides	3.22	156.3
Raw Textiles	4.49	41.8
Tanned Hides	1.34	97
Textile Fabrics	5.26	66.2

With the above statistical value of the export trade of the country for the period under review, can it be fairly asserted that it has suffered destruction or ruin? How much is it to be wished that in matters of such vital importance as the export trade those who are supposed to speak with authority will realise the responsibility of their utterances so as to accurately enlighten the public?—Yours, etc.,

D. E. WACHA.

BENEFIT SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT.

RS. 1,550 REALISED.

The Swimming Entertainment given by the pupils of the Victoria Swimming Bath, in aid of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, proved highly successful. There was a large attendance on Saturday and also yesterday when the entertainment was repeated, and it was announced by Mr. R. E. Paymaster, on behalf of Messrs. Dady and Framroze C. Golwala, that the proceeds amounted to about Rs. 1,550, and that the whole amount would be sent to the Bombay War and Relief Fund without any deduction being made on account of the expenses. The pupils went through a most interesting programme of swimming sports, almost all the items being loudly applauded by those present and they spoke volumes for the excellent training imparted by the Golwala Brothers.

Mr. J. A. D. McBain, who presided, addressing the assembly, said Messrs. Golwala Brothers deserved their best thanks for the highly successful and enjoyable entertainment they had given in aid of the War Fund. He was sure H. E. Lady Willingdon would be much gratified to know that the entertainment had realised such a large amount. He complimented those, who had contributed to the entertainment, on their fine physique and he hoped they would not lag behind when called upon to join the Defence of India Force.

It being the birthday of H. M. the Queen-Empress on Saturday the Bath was tastefully decorated with flags and buntings.

"CURE FOR CONSUMPTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My offer to the Anti-Tuberculosis League to treat six patients selected by them and to supply the medical profession free of charge has created widespread interest.

Already a famous sanatorium and a number of doctors have agreed to give my remedy a trial.

Now that Dr. Muthu, the expert from England, who lectured throughout India has stated "Tuberculin Injection" has not been a success in England, the way is open for a remedy that has stood the severest tests.

My wife was cured and a large cavity healed when famous doctors failed.

A Government official granted 12 months' medical leave and diagnosed by the Medical Board—"T. B. in sputum, whole of left lung and apex of right affected", is certified by the Civil Surgeon to be completely cured and has returned to his work. I hope shortly to have over 200 people in Bombay taking my treatment and will see any bonafide sufferer by appointment.—Yours, etc.,

G. REYNOLD WALTERS CHAPLAIN.

50, Berkely Terrace,
Byculla, May 28.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt H L Anthony, Veterinary Corps.
Lieut J P C Ashworth, Suffolks.
Capt J C Banks, King's Royal Rifles.
Capt N P Campbell, Engineers.
Lieut I C Chrystal, Seaforths.
Capt R A Colvin, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut R B Davies, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C L Elvey, Suffolks.
Lieut W C Godson, Field Artillery.
Capt W Graham, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W G Hamm, East Yorkshires.
Capt M F Hayes, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H O Hewlett, Suffolks.
Capt R D Hickson, Essex.
Lieut R J Joice, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B King, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R Lancaster, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut F H Lucking, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut G C G Macaulay, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H F Manners, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut M J Morris, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J C Orr, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A E Priestley, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J W Robertson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut L W Rush, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut S P Stansfield, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut H Wedd, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J L Tillotson, Dorsets.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt T Bentley, West Ridings.
Capt W F Cain, Londons.
Lieut J F C Conn, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W F Pinnis, Garrison Artillery.
Major A H Palmer, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H L Theak, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut A L Fletcher, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut J A Smith, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J H Alden, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E J Alexander, Dublins.
Lieut H W Baflamy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F E Barker, Essex.
Second-Lieut E Beale, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A S Beardsley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H E Bright-Betton, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut F W Brittan, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A K Brown, Cyclists Corps.
Second-Lieut S L Brown, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R L A Bryant, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W H Bryant, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut A A Campbell, Camerons.
Second-Lieut E E Canney, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W H Cawston, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut G Clapham, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut R C Clapham, Field Artillery.
Lieut J T Collier, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W J Coltman, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Cormack, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut F D Cowdery, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R G Dalziel, Flying Corps.
Lieut T F Davis, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut L G Fauvel, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W D Ferguson, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A G Fleming, Cameronians.
Capt E E W Granger, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J F Grosham, East Yorkshires.
Lieut J D Griffiths, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut C H W Grimwood, Essex.
Capt W N Gourlay, Camerons.
Capt P Gurrey, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut H A Hardy, Liverpools.
Lieut A Harrop, York and Lancasters.
Lieut H J Hewitt, Field Artillery.
Capt J E A Hunter, Londons.
Lieut J Jackson, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut T H James, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut C H Johnson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut F L Kerkham, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut E L Kinman, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J H Ladd, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut H J Loughlin, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W D M McCaul, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut G S Mansfield, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J B L Martin, Essex.
Second-Lieut J F Mahon, Field Artillery.
Lieut L R Mason, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H E Morgan, Field Artillery.
Rev J J Nevin, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut F C T Osburn, Essex.
Second-Lieut E J Oxley, Wiltshires.
Lieut G W A Park, East Yorkshires.
Lieut B St G Perkins, Essex.
Second-Lieut A Pickersgill, Engineers.
Lieut W M Ramsay, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C J Rhind, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Robinson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J S Robson, Yorkshires.
Lieut F A Rogers, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J W Shield, Durhams.
Capt H A Short, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut W E Skinner, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A C Stephen, Field Artillery.
Lieut N V Stephens, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut K H Tallermp, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J White, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R S Whitson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut E R Willoughby, Norfolks.
Lieut T E B Yound, Yorkshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Capt E H Cubitt, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut A Derbyshire, Essex.
Second-Lieut E J Savill, Essex.
Second-Lieut W Yardley, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut W C Walgate, East Yorkshires.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Capt D C Graham, Norfolks.

MISSING.

Capt S F Browning, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Fraser, Flying Corps.
Lieut G S French, Cambridges.
Second-Lieut W H Luckhurst, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A W W McC Pereira, Durhams.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R Pennington, Lincolns, should read Capt R Pennington, Lincolns.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G R Alexander, Sussex.
Lieut W S S Broadbent, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A Brown, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F Devis, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A McE Fisher, Cameronians.
Capt G Goldthorpe, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H S Grand, Suffolks.
Capt W E L Griffiths, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R C Martin, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W A Morgan, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B W Rodney, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W H Smith, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut F Atkinson, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut F W Osborne, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut A C Taylor, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J L Watson, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut H H Karslake, Devons.
Second-Lieut M S Mackay, Camerons.
Second-Lieut D A Myer, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut N R Pomeroy, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E A Welch, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E J Bird, Worcesters.
Capt G S Blandy, Medicals.
Lieut H F Bolton, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W R Bridges, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut T H Charles, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R V Cuthbert, Seaforths.
Capt B J Gedge, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut H H Haig-Smillie, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut H Lewis, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut T Lynch, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Milligan, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut-Colonel C F Prefor-Pinney, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut H S Richardson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut S M Shirley, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H D S Stooks, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt L L Talbot, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E M Taylor, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut B Tempest, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J B G Wilson, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut C R Woodward Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt E C Gray, Manchesters.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut W H Nixon, Garrison Artillery.

DIED.

Second-Lieut D L Fletcher, Leinsters.

WOUNDED.

Lieut E H Addenbrooke, Gloucesters.
Capt C E Atkinson, Cheshires.
Capt A E Barton, Dorsets.
Capt H J O Ball, Durhams.
Second-Lieut N G Beggan, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J P Carrington, Service Corps.
Lieut-Colonel H E Crocker, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J D H Dick, Field Artillery.
Capt I D Dickson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G J H Ditton, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut H E R Fitchat, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L M Friend, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut T S Gardner, Cheshires.
Lieut R A Golden, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C R Howell, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut T P Isaac, Devons.
Second-Lieut H T Johnson, Engineers.
Lieut K C Nichols, Wilts.
Major T Reay, Northumberlands.
Lieut E F Sellars, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H A Sharp, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut G A C Sheffield, South Staffords.
Lieut P A Sentar, Royal Scots.
Lieut G E Spicer, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A D Thorburn, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L A Wheatley, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut F M Woodman, Northumberlands.

CALCUTTA WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

R. C. T. C. DERBY SWEEP RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The Royal Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweep War Loan Lottery was drawn at the Club-House on Saturday in immediate presence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Newbould, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Woodhouse, Stewards of the Turf Club and Mr. Ismay, Mr. Carter, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Dean and several other club members and representatives of the Associated Press of India, "Statesman," "Empire" and "Englishman" and Rai Hariram Goenka, Bahadur.

Altogether 73,295 tickets were sold. The first prize, which is for Rs. 2,93,100 goes to ticket No. B 1,160, the second of Rs. 1,46,550 is won by ticket No. C 4308 and third of Rs. 73,275 is captured by No. D 2206, Nom-de-plumes of these three tickets are respectively "H.S.R.", "Molly" and "P. O. B.".

Then come twenty-five prizes of Rs. 2,931 each. These are won by the following tickets:—E 20317, E 45039, E 11912, E 40286, E 30317, E 18698, E 59026, E 16092, E 10410, E 15316, E 23425, E 6221, A 4238, D 2634, E 1535, E 43050, C 1620, E 2948, E 47697, E 20299, E 20774, E 24168, D 1998, E 35441, E 36221,.

Each of the following tickets has drawn a prize of Rs. 550:—E 17249, E 3547, E 35286, E 43320, E 5083, E 14366, A 2284, E 32172, E 15187, B 1291, E 50746, E9090, C 1655, E 7409 C 4146, E 957, E 27757, E 10284, E 47627, B 3391, E 17477, E 32576, E 10788, E 8880, E 52853, E 19037, E 27510, E 36, E 9857, C 2196, E 48565, E 46595, E 29895, E 53060, E 24069, E11635, D 2826, E 4592, E 52140, E 2010, E 48522, E 6528, E 15050, E 41918, E 41848, E 46630, D 2673, E 49835, E 29746, E 951, E 14746, A 1354, A 4261, E 23580, E 46911, B 4912, C 2900, B 64, E 46335, E 5330, E 22826, E 24884, E 26830, E 3761, E 16114, A 3620, D 170, E 42876, E 8721, E 33134, E12784, E 14724, E 34350, B 1429, E 34683, E 34732, A 3666, E 32572, E 6101, E 43932, E 15886, B 255, E 51227, E 48212, E 15782, C 1655, E 14327, E 39113, D 4088, B 3467, E 29055, E 28292, E 26345, E 15765, C 4501, A 1218, E 42757, D 4577, B 1648, C 296, E 25246, E 37714, E 10655, E 39379, D 1184, E4587, E6919, E27637, E38662, E42396, A4307, E1433, E50925, E41875, E33705, E581, E11262, E3908, D1167, E26381, E36508, E23098, B3989, E38425, A494, D1372, E9417, E47658, E51983, C692, D4137, B833, E18216, E571, E50755, E28393, E21029, E205, E49808, E49042, E5054, C4085, E6703, E22424, C4772, E45470, E24490, C3620, E22198, C2940, E30937, E2692, B3738, C4295, E16929, E3429, E3285, E2944, E36758, E28523, E21641, E46777, D3553, E8126, D1768, A1219, E24160, C2978, E1862, E24097, E1988, E33937, E31184, E50001, E9748, E30164, E44038, E35694, E24716, E11247, B3994, A3449, E28923, E13469, B2572, E8413, E4887, E26808, E25097, E29765, E52831, B3204, B5266, E17035, B3379, E44738, E4883, E35679, E33660, E52738.

The drawing commenced precisely at 9-30p.m., and concluded at 12-45 this morning.

MEETING AT KOTTAYAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRAM, May 25.

The latest war loan meeting in the Travancore State was at Kottayam, a moffusil station, where the first instalment of Rs. 60,000 was raised by the people. Though Dewan Krishnan Nair took the initiative in raising the war loan only a fortnight ago, the total amount has gone over 17 lakhs to-day. Public meetings are being held in all tanuks and villages to popularise and publish the terms of the various war loans.

The five lakh sweep is filling on well and will be drawn for as soon as the necessary sum has been collected.

The War Loan meeting of the Bombay Guzeraties in Calcutta took place last Saturday at 4 p.m., in the hall of Calcutta Anglo-Guzerati school when Mr. Gulam Hussein Ariff presided. Rai Hari Ram Goenka Bahadur was also present. Altogether Rs. 1,25,000 was promised.

THE
ROVER
MOTOR CYCLE

THE IDEAL MACHINE FOR SOLO OR SIDE CAR WORK.

COUNTERSHAFT GEAR—3 Speeds.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
11, Elphinstone Circle | BOMBAY. | Apollo Bunder

INDIAN WAR LOAN.
YOU ARE ASKED TO LEND
BUT IT'S BETTER THAN LENDING.
The Dictionary says:
LEND—to grant on condition that the thing or its equivalent be returned.

GOVERNMENT NOT ONLY RETURNS THE MONEY, BUT GIVES YOU EXCELLENT INTEREST.

PARSI HIGH SCHOOL,
PANCHGANI.
A high grade boarding school for Parsi boys in excellent climate.
Imparts thorough education on modern lines. The number of students on the rolls at present is 97 of whom 79 are boarders.
For prospectus, etc., please apply to the
PRINCIPAL.

H. K. Mitra,
Automobile and Electrical Engineer.
Lamington Rd., BOMBAY. } Telegram: AUTOLOGIC.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT Co., Ld.
(Established 1869.)
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
Assets Exceed Rs. 2,00,00,000.
General Agent and Attorney in Bombay
YOOSUF I. A. LALLJEE,
Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIFE
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Chairman:—The Hon. Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E.)
All kinds of Life Assurance Policies issued at the lowest rates possible consistent with safety.
Liberal conditions, prompt payment of claims.
Apply for copies of prospectus &c. to:
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director.
Apollo Street.
Fort, Bombay.

THE
AMERICAN MOTOR
TRANSPORT CO., LTD.,
Transport Contractors and
Automobile Engineers,
35, Goa Street, New Mody Bay.
ALL KINDS OF MOTOR CARS OVERHAULED.
TAXI-CABS AND MOTOR LORRIES SUPPLIED.

Accounts of over 800 firms successfully represented by
INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.
NAGINDAS
AND
MANEKLAL
F L A A. (London) F. Inc. C.
41, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone 2560

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All Sorts. Indian & Parisian Make.
Record Low Prices
M. NAGERSHETH SONS,
East India Merchants,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
"GANAPATI" BRAND
Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.
It is absolutely uniform and most finely ground, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick-setting Cement to order.
For particulars apply to:—
TATA SONS & CO.
Agents: The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
(WORKS: PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAD.)

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: OXID, Bombay. Works Telephon No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday 28, May 1917.

INDIA AND THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

It would be difficult to conceive of anything more gratuitous, and at the same time highly mischievous, than the violent outbursts of totally unnecessary and unjustified indignation on the part of "The Times" and certain public men over the letter which Mr. H. G. Wells addressed to the former, urging the formation of loosely allied republican associations in Great Britain. The object of such an organisation, as clearly stated by Mr. Wells, is to assist in some practical form the encouragement of the republican movements in Central Europe. He was careful to avoid any suggestion of attack on, interference with or criticism of the existing form of monarchy in the British Empire. The British monarchy exists with the undoubted assent of the vast bulk of the inhabitants of all parts of the Empire. In an article which appeared in these columns just before the controversy over Mr. Wells letter arose, we discussed the essential necessity of its mainienance as the symbol of Imperial unity, as one among the numerous justifications which exist for its maintenance. We may quote here the concluding passage of that article

> An empire must have a head,—a symbol of authority above the rancours of party faction and mob-law,—reigning rather than ruling and commanding respect and loyalty either on the basis of personality or tradition,—that respect which only those who wear the purple can command. It is when we look abroad and see the misfortunes of our neighbours that we fully realise the splendour and dignity of our own ancient and historic Throne, which every national crisis seems but to establish more firmly in the hearts of its subjects.

But to attempt to put the British monarchy on the same basis of justification as the imperial regime in Russia, which has just terminated, or the detestable autocracies of Central Europe, is as absurd as it is offensive to the sentiment of the democracy by whose assent the King in England holds sway. Mr. Wells accurately described the British Constitution as a "crowned republic". The phrase is not original and has been used often enough without creating any undue alarm in the minds of superloyalists. In his letter to "The Times" he was careful to say that the activities he proposed for the display of sympathy and practical co-operation with those other peoples, who pine to free themselves from monarchical systems of a very different order, "need not conflict in any way with one's free loyalty to the occupant of the Throne of this 'crowned republic.'" The whole object of his letter, as those who have given it reasoned and impartial consideration must admit, was the organisation of British sympathy and help for republicans abroad,—sympathy which has been expressed officially in the fullest measure, it may be mentioned by the way, by British ministers and Parliament,—and help for the peoples of foreign states who desire to free themselves from the thraldom of dynasties which exist for their own aggrandisement first and the benefit of their subjects second. He mentioned particularly the case of Poland, and said very truly that the prospect of setting up "some puppet monarch, some intriguing little 'cousin of everybody,' as a king in Poland is as disgusting to liberal thought in Great Britain as it is to liberal thought everywhere else in the world." He referred to the example of Bulgaria and Greece, where the setting on thrones of ambitious princelings, the crafty and unscrupulous Ferdinand and the treacherous Constantine, is an affront to the democratic peoples over whom they rule and has resulted in the most disastrous consequences to the cause of world freedom, for which the present war is being waged. In effect Mr. Wells pleads for the demonstration of British sympathy with republican aspirations in Central Europe, America and Asia, in order that the peoples of all countries may gain in actual fact that freedom, whether under crowned republics or otherwise, which Great Britain has herself achieved to the everlasting benefit of her people and, as we hope, the world at large.

Now, if we are not to sympathise with and co-operate with the movements for the ending of Hohenzollernism, Hapsburgism, Romanoffism, Constantinism, Ferdinandism *et hoc genus omnes*, we may begin to exclaim like Old Caspar on the Battle of Blenheim

"But what they fought each other for
"I could not well make out."

How any one moreover could construe Mr. Wells' letter into an attack on the British Throne passes our comprehension. But "The Times," which does not appear to have read it with due care, immediately rushed into a vehement defence of the monarchical system as exemplified in Great Britain,—quite an admirable essay in its way but entirely irrelevant and inappropriate to the occasion. The "tide of misapprehension" thus set going flowed on and caught up among others the Maharaja of Bikanir, who asked in perfervid tones

> "Can we look with anything but serious alarm upon any suggestion for weakening the very foundations of the system which has welded closer together in ever-increasing strength the various parts of the Empire in sunshine and in storm? Never! (Cheers). As one coming from a country where our sacred teaching, our sentiments, and our traditions deeply inspire us with veneration, affection, and devotion for the Sovereign, I should like to take this, the first, opportunity of publicly declaring, in the most unhesitating terms, that the views and the suggestions of the writer will be repudiated with scorn and looked upon with extreme repugnance throughout the Indian Empire. In saying this I speak not only for my brother Princes and myself, but also for the masses of India and for the Indian Army."

We have no doubt that His Highness was really under the impression that Mr. Wells had been making suggestions for the weakening of the very foundations of the system which has welded the Empire together, and if he read" "The Times" article without having previously read and properly digested Mr. Wells' letter we can understand his misapprehension. But it is necessary, in order that sentiment in this country in regard to the movement which Mr. Wells really advocates should not be misrepresented, to point out that, if the Maharaja really means that Mr. Wells' suggestions,—for the removal from the world of dynastic and bureaucratic tyarrny wherever it may exist,—will be repudiated with scorn and looked upon with extreme repugnance throughout the Indian Empire, he is gravely misrepresenting sentiment in this country, where the feeling is as strongly against the setting up of new or the continuance of old dynasties and bureaucracies of the autocratic type, that have brought such devastation and misery to the world, as those of Central and Southern Europe, and as strongly in favour of democratic government, whether in the form of crowned republicanism or otherwise, as in Great Britain or elsewhere.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.*
IV.

The Royal Commission recommend,—and this recommendation follows the opinion of most of the witnesses,—that the administrative branches of the service should be separated from the collegiate branch. They also recommend that this service should be divided into classes I and II. Now while such a division need not necessarily be objected to if the service in each province be sufficiently large to admit of it, it is quite a different matter if the object of this division is—as it appears to be—simply to mark-off the Europeans and Indians in the service into two separate compartments, having only one-fourth of the first class recruited from among Indians as a slight concession to their insistent demand. It has to be remembered in the first place that the Commission of 1886-1887 deliberately recommended that a gradually decreasing number of inspectors be recruited from England, while as a matter of fact almost every year we are seeing the creation of new inspectors in fanciful subjects. This appears to be quite reasonable as the work of inspectors and headmasters of schools who are to be classed along with them, does not require such high intellectual training as is not attainable in the present condition of Indian Universities. Recruitment for the collegiate branch in Europe may have some *prima facie* reason; recruitment for the administrative branch in Europe has none. It cannot be said that properly qualified Indians cannot be had for this work. In fact for the work of inspectors and headmasters Indians are peculiarly suited. They know the languages of the country, they know the manners, customs, thoughts, feelings and the prejudices of the people. The European coming to inspect the schools or acting as the Headmaster of a secondary school does not know the language sufficiently well to talk freely in it. Most Indians know that for the few days which follow a sahib's visit to a primary or even a secondary school one of the usual amusements of the boys is to imitate his attempts at speaking in the vernacular.

As regards the knowledge of the manners and customs of the people examples are not wanting of European inspectors, like the French Queen who advised the famine stricken people who could get no bread to eat cakes, recommending the most expensive appliances to poor boys and girls. Recently an inspector in this Presidency in his inspection remarks animadverted on the fact that one of the masters had a beard of some days' growth as a gross breach of manners, apparently innocent of the fact that good manners in India are not dependent on the smoothness of the chin, that particular days are taboo for a shave and that when a person is in mourning he is not allowed to shave for ten days. Recently a European schoolmaster in a big city in this Presidency ordered certain respectable Indians whom he did not know to come to see him and when a few did come at the appointed hour made them sit for a long time on a bench outside his office reserved for his *patawalas* because he was engaged in some other work. This same headmaster is reported to be continually dilating before his assistants on the second class he *would have got* in the Oxford schools under certain hypothetical conditions. It is our decided opinion that for the posts of headmasters and inspectors Europeans are not necessary. As regards headmasters, during the course of the last fifty years in this presidency there has not been a European headmaster who has made his mark on a school sufficiently well to be a tradition as Grant, Wordsworth, Selby have become on the professional side. The fact is that a European headmaster is placed in an impossible position and so is a European Inspector if he is really to inspect and not simply to run the machine by means of his office. For this last purpose it can hardly be doubted that Indians are available in large numbers. When an Indian is at the head of the Educational Department in Simla and another is in charge of the educational portfolio in Bombay it can hardly be contended that for the lower work of the administration of the department Indians are unsuitable.

Going through the report of the Commission and the minutes of evidence one comes across many remarkable admissions on the part of the official witnesses. Thus Mr. Hornell, the D. P. I. of Bengal, whose appointment a few years ago created such a commotion in the European service, says, with regard to the method of selection in England:

> "The result of all this is frequently a poor field of selection . . . the number of Britishers really suitable for educational work in India and at the same time willing to come will probably always be small"; "the hope of the future lies in the possibility of educational work in India appealing to the best products of British Universities as something for which it is worth while forsaking one's own country. So far as educational work under the Government of India is concerned, I unhesitating assert that this appeal is not at present effective."

With these patent facts before the Commission, they still think that the remedy is in the increase of remuneration and other local palliatives; while of course a fundamental cure can be obtained only by looking to India as the source of its educational officers. It is contended that the English door is open for the recruitment of Indians in England to the Indian Educational Service. But so far only three or four Indians have managed to enter by this open door. In the first place experience in an English or some other school was supposed to be an important qualification. Now an Indian graduate of an English University can hardly get this experience in England. He cannot afford to wait an indefinite time there on the off-chance that he may be appointed; and while a fetish is made of experience of an English school, no weight is attached to his intimate knowledge of India, its languages, manners and customs.

*Previous articles appeared in our issues of the 19th, 23rd and 24th May. The final article of the series will appear to-morrow.

Notes of the Day.

Balfour or Pentland?

> "The dawn of a happier day was coming, not merely to kindred communities, but to all mankind who loved liberty and pursued righteousness."
> —Mr. Balfour at Washington.

[Madras papers please copy.]

Mr. Balfour's Mission.

Mr. Balfour's historic mission to the United States has come to an end, and it is the simple truth that alike from the personal and the political point of view it has been an unqualified success. This result must be largely put down to the personality of the head of the Mission. As we pointed out at the time, it was a sheer stroke of inspiration on the part of Mr. Lloyd George to have hit upon the veteran ex-Premier as the right man to send out as the British Ambassador. In such diplomatic missions, where you have to hit the imagination and impress the minds of a foreign people, personality in the representative is almost everything. There can also, of course, be personality of the *wrong* kind in an ambassador for the object in view,—a recent and striking case in point being the deputation of Lord Milner to Russia, although in this instance it may be that the British Foreign Office thought that the ex-autocrat of South Africa was obviously the fittest person, according to the law of sympathetic attraction, to despatch to the most venerable Despotism of the world. But, unhappily, as we know, other factors intervened to make the situation more ironical than useful!

The New Entente.

There can be little doubt that Mr. Balfour's Mission has been the means of laying a solid foundation for a new and enduring entente between the British and American peoples. Mr. Balfour in his farewell to the American people said: "I came with high hopes but they have been far surpassed by reality."—adding that what the United States had accomplished in 40 days since their entry into the war was "very remarkable." The authoritative statement issued by the United States Government says that the conferences with the British Mission "touched on every phase of life of America and the Allies" and are "expected vitally to affect the future of the world." This may sound a grandiose claim, but a patient examination of the ground covered in the discussions, together with the fact that the parties to the conference virtually were the spokesmen of the European and American democracies, should go far to sustain it. In any case it is certain that the results of the Anglo-American entente which has now been established, will go far beyond the immediate purposes of the war. Its real potentiality perhaps will come into evidence when peace comes and international reconstruction begins. So that, alike from the war point of view and the larger outlook of post-war settlement, Mr. Balfour's Mission will prove, it may be confidently hoped, to have been eminently servicable.

Truer Perspective.

Regarding the immediate diplomatic gain arising from the Mission's visit, the United States Government thus admirably describe the result:

> "If it has tended to lengthen the British view from a necessarily nearsighted absorption in the immediate needs of war to a broader consideration of world construction afterwards, it has foreshortened the American point of view from absorption in future to immediate pressing emergency. Briefly, both sides feel that they have gained truer perspective."

Among other matters deliberated on, we are told Dr. Wilson's cherished "League of Nations" plan was discussed formally but not conclusively, and the German plan of a great middle European Empire was also considered. It is interesting to know that the declaration of the new Russian regime against conquest and indemnity has been held to be not antagonistic to Allied aims, which contemplate all territorial changes on the basis of nationality, or of restitution of lost provinces.

The "Madras Mail's" Ignorance.

In the letter which we reproduce in another column Mr. H. S. Polak exposes with crushing effect the ignorance displayed by the "Madras Mail" in its criticisms of Mr. Gandhi's mission in Behar. One of the most remarkable and lamentable features of the sort of journalism in India which the "Madras Mail" represents, is the gross want of knowledge of the real India and Indians which it so frequently exhibits. But, even so, it is amazing that any paper in this country should refer to Mr. Gandhi as a "professional agitator," or as a man who is likely to be made the tool of politicians with ulterior motives to serve. In a characteristically stupid and misleading comment on Mr. Wells' letter to "The Times," the same paper sapiently remarks that "Mr. Wells, and certain others of his kidney, will in course of time, it is hoped, begin to realise that much that they have no conception of just now lies behind Kipling's question:—'What do they know of England who only England know?'" A perusal of Mr. Wells' references to India in his writings, slight as they have been, when compared with the effervescings of our contemporary, assures us that he knows a great deal more about India than the "Madras Mail." "What do they know of India who only Anglo-India know?"

Indentured Labour.

Mr. Chamberlain has definitely announced in the House of Commons that indentured emigration would not be revived. This final decision does not seem to have been arrived at as a result of the deliberations of the inter-departmental conference which was to meet in London about this time. The Imperial Government, apparently, have themselves taken the initiative in the matter. Apart from that, though this satisfactory solution of the question was anticipated, its significance cannot be over-emphasised. Indentured emigration was not merely "a badge of helotry" for Indians; its existence was a blot on the fair name of Britain. The abolition of the indentured system, however, is only the first step,—great though it is,—in removing the evils which it has fostered and many of which, as has been too well demonstrated, are found to exist even under conditions of labour which may nominally be "free." We trust, therefore, that the inter-departmental conference will be able to arrive at a solution of the question of actual labour conditions on the colonial plantations under any system that may be proposed as a substitute for "indenture,"—a solution that will be acceptable to India.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will take up their residence at Government House, Ganeshkhind, from Mahableshwar, on 7th June, 1917.

The Visitors' Books will be at the State Entrance, Government House, and at the Council Hall, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. from Monday, June 4th, 1917.

Their Excellencies attended an "At Home" at the Parsi Gymkhana on Wednesday afternoon and an "At Home" at the Hindu Gymkhana on Thursday afternoon at Mahableshwar.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, Lieut.-Colonel Ward, H. H. the Minor Nawab of Junagadh, Mr. Bladen and Amir Shaikh Mahomed, arrived at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Friday.

Their Excellencies gave a Garden Party at Government House on Saturday afternoon.

Sir James Meston is expected at Nainital about the 2nd June. The Hon. Mr. J. M. Holms, officiating Lieutenant-Governor, will then revert to the Board of Revenue. Sir Verney Lovett will revert as Commissioner of the Lucknow Division.

The Secretary of State for India has, on the recommendation of Sir Harcourt Butler, approved of the increase with effect from 23rd April of the allowance drawn by Prince Jamshid Bukht, grandson of the ex-king of Delhi from Rs. 500 to Rs. 650 a month.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE CARSO.

ITALIANS MASTER A WHOLE ZONE.

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR FONTAINE-LEZ-CROISILLES.

BRITISH ADVANCE.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR WYTSCHAETE.

5 ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., May 27.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—Our line was advanced slightly to-day, west and north-west of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles.

We carried out successful raid early this morning north-west of Wytschaete and secured prisoners.

Many air reconnaissances and bombing raids were carried out on Friday.

Five German aeroplanes were brought down and five driven down. Five of ours are missing.

BRITISH REPULSE TWO ENEMY RAIDS.

INCREASED FIRING BETWEEN CROISILLES AND SCARPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 12 noon, May 27.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—We repulsed raids last night north of Gouzeaucourt and east of Armentieres. We have slightly improved our position on the right bank of the Scrape. There has been increased hostile artillery firing between Croisilles and the Scrape.

AERODROME AT ST. DENIS WESTRAM BOMBED.

ENGAGEMENT WITH RETURNING RAIDERS IN MID-CHANNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 12 noon, May 27.

The Admiralty says:—

Naval aeroplanes attacked the aerodrome of St. Denis Westram yesterday morning dropping many bombs.

Our machines in the evening engaged over the sea several enemy aircraft returning from the raid on England. In the engagement between one British machine and three hostile aeroplanes in mid-Channel one of the latter was destroyed.

Two large twin-engined hostile machines were shot down in the course of several encounters off the Belgian coast. All of ours returned safely.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS FRUSTRATED.

TO DISLODGE RUSSIANS FROM HEIGHTS NEAR VAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., May 27.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—We frustrated the Turkish attempts to dislodge us from heights, south of Van.

GEN. RUSSKY'S ARRIVAL IN PETROGRAD.

RUSSIAN TROOPS STOP FRATERNISING WITH ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 26.
Recd. 6 p.m., May 27.

General Russky has arrived here after relinquishing his command. He spoke hopefully of the improving morale of the troops and said that fraternising with the enemy had stopped.

DEVASTATING FIRES IN GERMANY.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 26.
Recd. 12 noon, May 27.

Great fires continue in Germany. The latest include the gutting of the Moabit goods station in Berlin in which tanks of petrol and hydrogen etcetera exploded, the destruction of a part of Vilna and the township of Osjory near Grodno and the conflagration in the station and basket factory in Halle. Incendiarism is suspected.

JAPAN AND ALLIES.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN NAVIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, May 27.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., May 27.

An official statement has been issued covering the ground of announcement made by Lord Robert Cecil in the Commons regarding the Japanese naval co-operation with the Allies.

The statement adds that the squadron recently sent to the Mediterranean, is commanded by Admiral Sato, while another squadron is operating in the South Atlantic.

The statement adds that the Japanese Navy is doing its best to assist the Navies of the Allies.

ATTACKS FROM GULF OF TRIESTE.

TO ASSIST ITALIAN OFFENSIVE ON CARSO.

TWO ENEMY SEAPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, May 25.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., May 27.

It is semi-officially stated that with the object of assisting the offensive on the Carso the British monitors with our naval forces and Italian aeroplanes made a prolonged and effective attack with heavy guns from the Gulf of Trieste near the enemy's lines, especially on great air station depots and other important military objects near Prosecco.

Repeated air attacks made by the enemy only resulted in our aviators bringing down two of the enemy's seaplanes. Italian warships rescued four aviators despite the fire from the enemy batteries.

All naval and aerial units participating in the attack returned to their bases without the slightest damage. No enemy flag was seen at sea, except those on seaplanes which were brought down.

ITALIANS MASTER A WHOLE ZONE.

BETWEEN CASTAGNAVIZZA AND THE SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, May 26.
Recd. 12 noon, May 27.

It is semi-officially stated that the Italians have mastered whole zone between Castagnavizza and the sea. Thus only the Sermada stronghold stands between the coast and the road to the Comen Plateau and an Italian action in the direction of Trieste and Laibach is now possible.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON CARSO

3,500 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONODN, May 26.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 27.

An Italian official communiqué says:—Heavy fighting continues on the Carso. We have carried another strongly fortified position and taken 3,500 prisoners. We have also taken the network of trenches from the mouth of the Timavo river to the point east of Juliano and obtained possession of the heights between Flondar and Medeazza.

The enemy's defences east of Boscomalo have been broken and the trenches around Castagnavizza taken.

We have extended our positions on the hill north of Tivoli and driven back the enemy in the Vodice area with heavy loss.

The number of enemy prisoners taken on the Julian front since May 14th is 22,419 including 487 officers.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 12-45 a.m., May 27.

An Austrian communiqué speaks of a battle of extraordinary stubbornness on the whole front from Plava to the sea and of masses of Italians attacking furiously. The communiqué merely admits withdrawal of one kilometre in one sector.

RECEPTION OF MR. BALFOUR AT TORONTO.

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION IN WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 27.
TORONTO, May 26.

Mr. Balfour has arrived here. He received a very hearty welcome; thousands of people greeted him at the railway station and lined the streets to Queen's Park where a reception was given by the province and the city.

Replying to addresses from the Premier and the Mayor, Mr. Balfour said that he had left on the other side of the border a nation of friends and had come to Canada, a great and free country composed not only of friends but of countrymen. The Empire had been brought closer together by the consciousness that for two and a half years it had been engaged in a great struggle, in which, thank God, all North America was now at one. The whole Empire felt profoundly the magnitude of Canada's effort and valued it for itself and for the evidence to all posterity and to all the world of what the Empire really meant.

There is a strong desire for Mr. Balfour to visit Albert a Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

AIR-RAID ON ENGLAND.

SOUTH EAST TOWNS BOMBED.

76 KILLED: 174 WOUNDED.

THREE ENEMY AEROPLANES SHOT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 12 noon, May 27.

It is officially announced that a large squadron of enemy aircraft numbering about sixteen attacked south-east of England between 5-15 and 6-30 yesterday evening and bombs were dropped at a number of places. Nearly all damages occurred in one town where the bombs fell in streets causing considerable casualties among civilians and shops and houses were seriously damaged. Seventy-six persons of whom twenty-seven were women and twenty-three children were killed and 174 of whom forty-three were women and nineteen children were injured. Our aeroplanes pursued and naval aeroplanes from Dunkirk engaged returning the raiders and the Admiralty reports that three enemy aeroplanes were shot down.

The air-raiders flew at a great altitude and crossed the town where most of the damage was done in formations of five dropping bombs continuously. Much damage was done to property in the residential part. A butcher's shop and a bootmaker's shop were demolished and occupants of the latter killed. The worst damage occurred in busy business thoroughfares thronged with people, where a very large number of bombs were dropped. Sixteen women, eight men and nine children were killed by them and forty-two persons were injured. It is estimated that fifty bombs were dropped.

The raiders as they departed were severely engaged over the Channel.

"Eye-witness" heard heavy firing and saw two peculiar looking aeroplanes manoeuvring at a great height with shells bursting round them. One machine nosedived suddenly as though hit. Later, heavy firing was heard out to sea.

Other reports indicate that the raiders covered a wide area and penetrated some distance inland, scattering bombs promiscuously.

ENEMY ATTACK NORTH OF CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

REPULSED WITH SANGUINARY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 12 noon, May 27.

Last night's French communiqué said.—After very violent bombardment north-west of Brayeenlaonnois three strong German columns delivered assault on the salient north of Chemindesdames and succeeded after sanguinary losses in gaining lodgement at some points in an advanced trench. Immediate counter-attacks recaptured most of these. We brought back fifty-five prisoners and two machine-guns.

ABORTIVE ATTACKS EAST AND WEST OF CERNY.

FRENCH EXTEND POSITIONS ON MONT CORNILLET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 12 noon, May 27.

This afternoon's French communique says:—Two successive attacks against our salients east and west of Cerny were without result. We attacked on both sides of Mont Cornillet, and considerably extended o positions and took 120 prisoners.

ARTILLERY FIRING IN CHAMPAGNE.

FRENCH DROP BOMBS ON ENEMY LINES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8-35 p.m., May 27.

Last night's French communiqué reported intermittent artillery firing in Champagne.

The French aeroplanes dropped thirteen thousand kilogramms of bombs on Mars-la-Tour Conflans and elsewhere doing considerable damage.

SUBMARINES WOULD NOT BEAT ALLIES.

INEFFECTIVE GERMAN BLOCKADE.

FRENCH MARINE MINISTER'S STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 26.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., May 27.

The Chamber discussed submarinism. The Minister of Marine agreed with Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner that submarines would not beat us. With the captured tonnage and the tonnage purchased and constructed the Allied tonnage at the beginning of 1917 was about the same as at the commencement of the war. The total losses during the first four months of 1917 might be put at two and a half million tons. Taking into account the rate of construction without being unduly optimistic our losses for the year, if the submarine warfare continued with the same intensity, would be four and a half million tons and our total tonnage over forty millions. With the Allies restricting imports, we could with the present tonnage meet the requirements of the country and resume the transport of war material.

The Minister pointed out that the sinkings in May to the 23rd instant had markedly decreased being only 290,000 tons. He gave statistics showing that the German blockade had never been effective since the French ports received all the ships they could accomodate and these brought everything needed by the country. During March 4,200,000 tons of goods had entered the French ports and during April 4,300,000 tons. On the other hand. practically nothing had entered the German ports. The Minister described the defences against submarines including improved armament of patrols, the training of merchant officers as gunners and the establishment of wireless and aviation stations on coasts and said that all French merchantmen would be armed by October.

SUBMARINE LOSSES.

SUBSTANTIAL DECREASE IN SINKINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 26.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 24th May:—

There is reason to believe that the Germans and the Austrians, besides using their reserves, are withdrawing their troops from the Russian front. They are thus able strongly to resist the Allied attacks which nevertheless, steadily progress.

The weekly loss from submarines and mines is again about half the total reached in the latter weeks of April, when the Germans evidently made a double effort for political reasons. 2,664 vessels of all nationalities arrived and 2,759 vessels sailed from British ports. 18 British merchant vessels over and 9 under 1,600 tons were sunk.

CONTROLLER OF COASTING SHIPPING.

WILL SAVE SHIPPING FROM SUBMARINES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 12 noon, May 27.

The Glasgow shipowner, Mr. Hector McNeal has been appointed Controller of Coasting Shipping. He will arrange for the transhipment of cargoes from the larger liners arriving at the first home ports

GERMAN PIRACY IN GULF OF BOTHNIA.

FIVE SWEDISH SHIPS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 26.
Recd 1-15 p.m., May 27.

German submarines have captured five Swedish ships in the Gulf of Bothnia in two days.

TRADING WITH ENEMY BILL.

INTRODUCED IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 26.
Recd 1-15 p.m., May 27.

The Government's Trading with the Enemy Bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives. It is largely modelled on the British law.

SYMPATHY BETWEEN ENGLAND & U. S.

BENEFIT OF ALLIED MISSION'S VISIT.

UNDERSTANDING IN TRADE MATTERS.

AMERICA TO ASSIST IN BRITISH BLOCKADE.

IMPORTANT NAVAL AND MILITARY COOPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 26.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 27.

An authoritative statement has been issued on the occasion of the departure of the British Mission from the United States after the conferences, which touches on every phase of life of America and the Allies and which is expected vitally to affect the future of the world. The statement says:—The considerable sympathy born of personal contact between the British and the American officials cannot be measured in words. Uncertainty has been removed and efficient co-operation made possible by the exact definition of the resources and needs of the United States and the Allies. The former now knows the Allies' needs in detail, while the Allies now know not only America's resources, but the degree of availability thereof. Much was finally agreed upon which cannot become effective without legislation.

CLOSER RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN U. S. AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The great benefit of the Mission's visit, however, has been the decisive advice of men, who have actually been in the fire of war, and who have made the desirable policies obvious by merely relating experiences. The United States has undoubtedly been placed on a closer basis of relationship with Great Britain than since the separation, a century and a quarter ago, while the controversies during the long months of neutrality have been dissolved in fuller understanding by the American officials and statesmen, of the difficulties of the belligerency. Mr. Balfour has seen realised his life-dream of closer sympathy between the two great branches of English-speaking peoples. The British have shown tact and consideration for American feeling; they have been scrupulous on all occasions not to appear to be interfering with American affairs and their constant effort has been to describe Great Britain's experience for whatever value that might be.

TRUER PERSPECTIVE GAINED.

With regard to immediate diplomatic result, if it has tended to lenghten the British view from a necessarily nearsighted absorption in the immediate needs of war to a broader consideration of world construction afterwards, it has foreshortened the American point of view from absorption in future to immediate pressing emergency. Briefly, both sides feel that they have gained truer perspective.

Dr. Wilson's League of Nations plan was discussed formally but not conclusively.

The German plan of a great Middle European Empire was discussed and attention directed to the necessity of complete restoration of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro as counter to that. New Russia's opposition to conquest and indemnity was not considered antagonistic; all changes proposed are on the basis of nationality, or of return of lost provinces. British representatives expressed confidence that all would turn out well with Russia.

The restoration of Poland, the situation in Ireland and Mexico were discussed.

UNDERSTANDINGS IN TRADE MATTERS.

Far-reaching understandings were arrived at in trade matters. Generally the United States will give the Allies preferential treatment for commerce, but the details cannot be divulged owing to the fact that the Congress has not passed the necessary legislation. A joint Allied Buying Commission is expected to result in assuring uniform prices. All the Allies will prevent extortion and secure economical and scientific distribution of supplies. America will co-operate, as far as possible, in maintaining the British blockade. America will participate through consuls on rationing Holland and Scandinavia. Except that a system of export licences will be introduced in this connection the British system will, as far as possible, be maintained and means will be taken to prevent American products from reaching firms dealing regularly with the enemy.

SALE OF WHEAT TO ALLIES.

A definite understanding was reached in the matter of the sale of American and Canadian wheat to the Allies through the Allied Wheat Executive, but the details will not be published at present, because of the effect on the market.

Munitions control will similarly be centralised.

The United States is considering the British invitation that permanent representatives of all the Allies should sit on Commissions in London, including the Wheat Munitions Shipping and General Supplies Commissions. Besides the above, most important military and naval co-operation was arranged.

ANGLO-SAXON CREED.

GOVERNMENT SET UP BY THE GOVERNED.

SPEECHES AT PILGRIMS CLUB DINNER.

The Pilgrims' Club gave a dinner at the Savoy Hotel to Dr. Page on April 12. This was the British welcome of the United States, Lord Bryce presided

The Pilgrims in U. S. A. cabled: "At last the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes are nailed to the same staff, not to come down until the job is done." A cable was read from Mr. James M. Beck, the great pro-Ally speaker, to Mr. Harry E. Brittain, chairman of the Pilgrims, offering joyous felicitations to the British Pilgrims.

The toasts of the "King" and the "President" were honoured in unison, with the singing of the National Anthem and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"I believe," said Lord Robert Cecil, "that this nation of shopkeepers and that nation which has been held to be the worshipper of the dollar are the two most idealistic States. I welcome this event as I have never welcomed any event in history before. If the great results (of abolishing aggression) are to be achieved, the great part of the honour and credit for it will be possessed by Mr. Page." (Cheers.)

Dr. Page said: We are come to save our own honour and to uphold our ideals—come on provocation done directly to us. ("Hear, hear.") But we are come also for the preservation, the deepening, and the extension of free government. Our creed is the simple and immortal creed of democracy, which means government set up by the governed; for this alone can prevent physical or intellectual or moral enslavement. This is the ideal towards which the whole world is now moving along bloody paths. It is a colossal upheaval which will turn the world into a better home for free men. So soon as we can look over the shattered world and plan for its rebuilding we shall reconstruct human society better than it ever was and on a firmer basis. Every thoughtful man carries this conviction dimly or clearly in his mind. Else the end would be now, for hope would die out of us. (Cheers.)

Next to the removal of the great menace to free government the closer sympathy of our two branches of the English-speaking world will be to us the most important result of the victory. It will be important to all other free nations. There can be no assured and permanent stability without it. The ranged arches of any world-structure will fall without our united support. (Loud cheers.)

MALEVOLENT HUN PROPAGANDA.

The differences between our two Governments and peoples have suffered enormous exaggeration; I pay a tribute to the pervasive malevolence of German world-wide propaganda. But the foundations of our instinctive and necessary friendship have never been shaken. (Loud cheers.) The same human coin rings true to each of us and the same rings false. Why else have we been drawn into this grim, Old World, bloody struggle? Why do we come, except that our standard of honour and our judgment of safety are the same as yours? We set the same value that you set on freedom and on good faith. (Cheers.) Our two Governments are the ripest products of human experience and of collective human intelligence ever set up in the world.

I regard it as the supreme political event of all history. There is good hope that it will make certain the co-operation of most of the organised human race to prevent intermittent devastations of the world. When the war is done we shall be able to foresee more accurately the orbic movement of civilisation and we shall think in larger units. (Cheers.) We had a splendid isolation. But real aloofness implied distance, and distance is no more. We do not yet wish any entangling alliances nor dynastic commitments—why should we? I should say that we are far less likely to contract dangerous entanglements in Europe by rendering you and your Allies what help we can than we should be by longer remaining remote. (Cheers.)

CHECK ON HUN INFLUX.

Another domestic change that the war will work in our habits will be, perhaps, somewhat to guard our gates against too promiscuous an influx. The test of admission will be a sound body and a real desire to become American, and not a purpose to use America to aid an alien Government. (Cheers.) But I assure you that the melting-pot does melt its contents. And men here have asked me with concern about the attitude of the Middle West. The Middle West has never been lacking when a national duty called us. It has more men now in your Canadian Army in France than any other part of the Union. The United States is one in this deep stirring that now moves its people. We come into this struggle all American. One of our poets, in celebrating the changes that our democracy makes in men, wrote this:

'Twas glory once to be a Roman,
'Tis glory now to be a man.

(Cheers.) Winning a righteous war together is worth more than most other experiences, by revealing real men to real men, to bind them together in all common high aims. (Cheers.) The tumbling of autocracies does seem at last to be at hand; and if the abysmal crash of them could not come except through war, that makes war more welcome. The war supplies both an occasion and a necessity for their passing from the earth with other great historic wrongs. This, too, makes it the more just in the judgment of the Republic. (Prolonged cheering.)—The "Daily Mail."

ALLEGED ANARCHISTS ON TRIAL.

CONSPIRACY TRIAL AT DINAJPUR.

FIVE "POLITICAL SUSPECTS" CHARGED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DINAJPUR, May 22.

Mr. A. G. Halifax, District Magistrate of Dinajpur, is engaged in hearing the case in which five political suspects are charged under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The accused are educated young men of respectable parentage and are all strangers to Dinajpur. The first accused Profulla Kumar Roy is the son of a Muktear of Nefrokena in Mymensing District, the second accused Bidhu Bhusan De comes from Comilla, the third Manohar Pyne hails from Nator in Rajshahi District, the fourth accused Narendra Mohun Sanyal is an inhabitant of Rajshahi and the last accused Girindra Chandra Chakravarti is a Faridpur man.

THE GOVERNMENT CASE.

The Government pleader of Dinajpur is appearing for the Crown, while the accused are defended by local pleaders.

The Government pleader, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the accused persons were so desperate and dangerous as to render their being at large without security hazardous to the community and that it was proposed to bind them down under Section 110 Cr. P. C. cl. (f). The prosecution would prove that they were members of a secret society which aimed at the overthrow of the British Government in India that they were connected with anarchist agitation and conspiracies for the purpose of committing dacoities and other heinous crimes and that they were living at Dinajpur under false names and were recruiting young men for the furtherance of the anarchist propaganda.

The Government pleader then described the nature of the evidence that would be adduced against each individual accused. He said that in the trunk of Profulla Roy four misfired. 450 bore revolver cartridges, an empty cartridge, a quantity of seditious and proscribed publications, also three essays written by himself of a very seditious and inflammatory nature and other incriminating documents were found. He was living at Dinajpur under the assumed name Gurudas Datta, ostensibly as a private tutor,—one of the recognised methods of anarchists to enable them to be in touch with boys and youths. He suddenly left his native village and district without reason while enquiry was being made in the Shaildia political dacoity case which place is near his native village. He absented himself from his quarters at suspicious times.

Suspect Bidhu Bhusan De was arrested while enquiring about Profulla at Bepin Babu's residence. He was living at Dinajpur under an assumed name. He was mentioned as an accused in the Dacca Sakha Press case where revolvers and cartridges were found in a trunk left by him. He absconded on the same day that the Sakha Press premises and the mess where he was putting up were searched. In his house were found a large quantity of sulphur and two used 12 bore cartridges.

MEMBER OF A SECRET SOCIETY.

The third accused Manohar Pyne lived at Dinajpur in a hotel under the assumed name of Harish Chandra Pyne. Subsequently, he hired a house at Paharpur for his stay there under a pretext. He got himself appointed as a private tutor to a son of Ram Charan Samajdar at Paharpur. One Jiban Kumar Thakurta was arrested at 83/1 Darmahatta Street, Calcutta, on the 13th March last and a letter without the name of the sender was found on his person. The letter was dated 6th March, 1917. Jiban Thakhurta said that the letter was written by one Kanai Shah who was living with Manohar Pyne. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that Manohar Pyne was living in a rented house, which was searched on the morning of the 25th, but was found unoccupied. Subsequently, it was known that Manohar rented a house and lived there with another suspect Manindra Sanyal. On a search of this house some documents showing that he was a member of the secret society were found.

Accused No. 4, Manindra Sanyal, was arrested in the inner apartment of Nutulal Baral's house where he took shelter by scaling the walls when the house where he was putting up was surrounded by the police to effect his arrest. He was living at Dinajpur under the assumed name of Haripada Sarkar. A daily routine book showing the daily work to be performed by members of his society was found in this house with the name of the suspect in it. This routine corresponded with the routine book found at the house of Amulya Sarkar since interned. This suspect wrote an incriminating letter to his father and was absent from Dighapatia school on several occasions for unknown reasons.

Suspect No. 5 Girindra Chakravarti hired a house in a jungle at Paharpur under the assumed surname of Ghosal. He had no relation or friend at Dinajpur. He was connected with other suspects in this case. There was another suspect Jogendra Bhattacherji who was absconding. He was an active member of this society and was one of the agents for introducing all the suspects to one another.

"MODUS OPERANDI."

The "modus operandi" of these suspects was the recognised methods of proved anarchists namely, (1) hiring of houses followed by commission of dacoities, (2) opening of libraries and dissemination of seditious literature and (3) recruitment of young men.

Cryptic names specially K. H. appeared in the note book which was found in the house where Manindra Sanyal was arrested. This also appeared in the bazar account kept by Hansagopal Agarwalla of Saidabad since bound down under Section 109 Cr. P. C. It would be proved that Hansagopal came to Dinajpur and lived here for some time. The name Hangsa was found in the blotting pad which formed an important exhibit in the Raja Bazar Bomb Case. Evidence would be adduced to show that the suspects in this case associated at Dinajpur at various places, how they lived suspicious lives, how they recruited boys and young men, how they gave false accounts of themselves and how they could not give satisfactory accounts of the most incriminating facts and circumstances found against them.

RESULTS OF A SEARCH.

Mr. Farmer, Superintendent of Police, Dinajpur was the first witness examined. He said that by the middle of March he received a cipher message directing the arrest of one Kanai Shaha under the care of Ram Chandra Samajdar. On the morning of the 25th, he with one Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors, searched the hired house at Paharpur where Manohar Pyne stopped, but the house was found empty. The Inspector and Sub-Inspectors searched the house of Ramchandra Samajdar. They produced before the witness at his bungalow, Gurudas Datta of Krishnagar and Kasiswar Bhattacharjee of the Dinajpur Zilla School. Witness said he had personal knowledge of Krishnagar. Gurudas Datta being questioned about certain localities of Krishnagar gave absurd answers. The witness then issued seach warrants for searching the room occupied by Gurudas Datta. In his trunk were found 5 cartridges (450 bore), 4 misfired one empty, also 3 Bengali Essays, a khata book, a Bengali book, "Sonar Bangla", "Liberty" leaflet, "Sikher Balidan" and list of books of the "Brother's Library." 2 or 3 days after the arrest of Gurudas accused Bidhubhusan was produced before witness at his bungalow. Three currency notes of Rs. 10, Rs. 12 in cash and a post card, also a small piece of paper were found with Bidhubhusan.

Inspector Phanindra Kumar Bose, deposed to the circumstances under which Monoher Pyne and other accused were arrested.

A STUDENT'S EVIDENCE.

The third witness Asita Ranjan Das Gupta, aged about 16, a student of the Dinajpur Zilla School, said that he became acquainted with one Jogendra Bhattacharjee a student of the local Dharma Sabha Tol. One day in Baisakh last Jogendra asked witness to go to the maidan for a walk. Witness went there and met Jogendra, who after some preliminary enquiries regarding the condition of the country told him that the country was in a bad plight, that people were dying from malaria and famine, that self-government was not given them, that they required passport if they wanted to go outside India. Jogendra then told him certain rules of conduct. Witness was next told that malaria and famine prevailed because the foodstuff of the country was exported from India; poverty and insufficient food was the cause of malaria. During the Hindu and Moghul periods there was no famine in India, but these are prevalent now. Jogendra then questioned witness if it was not their duty to remedy this state of things. Witness replying in the affirmative Jogendra said that to do that men were necessary. Jogendra then told witness that he should instruct others in the same way as he was instructing witness that day. He should mix freely with the intended recruits and when the idea had been implanted in him when the duce him to Jogendra.

Witness met Jogendra again in August last. Accused Manohar Pyne was then with him. They came to witness one morning and asked witness to make arrangements for food and lodging for Manohar and to secure for him a private tutorship. Witness arranged for Manohar's meal in a hotel near the Railway station. Witness was next introduced to accused Girindra by Jogendra. Jogendra told witness that he would learn from Girindra what he was doing and witness was not to communicate to Girindra as to what witness did. After this witness used to meet Girindra occasionally. Some seven or eight days after the last Durga Puja Jogendra introduced to witness accused Bidhu Bhushan De, as Master. Jogendra told witness that he would soon go away and Bidhu would remain with them.

In last December "master" introduced to witness accused Parafulla, *alias* Gurudas, at Malduar Lodge at midday. He asked witness to make arrangements for his food and lodging which was done. Gurudas used to teach witness mathematics at Malduar lodge.

Witness next proved association among the accused.

After examining several formal witnesses the case was adjourned till the 28th instant.

THE AUTHORITIES AND INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The rejoinder sent by the Secretaries of the Indian Home Rule League to the Government of India Resolution on the Defence Force, in no way exaggerates the utter lack of sympathy, if not something worse, displayed by the official world towards applicants for enlistment. I myself applied to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay for forms soon after the announcement of the Scheme but up till now I have not received any form or even a line in reply. This attitude is highly eloquent.—Yours, etc.

A WOULD-BE VOLUNTEER.

REGULATION OF LIGHTS.

PROMULGATION OF DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 26.

In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915) as subsqenutly amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment should be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely, after Rule 8 the following Rule should be inserted, namely.

8 a (1). In any area in which the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the "Gazette of India" declare that the provisions of this rule shall be in force it shall be lawful for the competent military authority and any person duly authorised by him by order in writing, where for the purpose of securing the public safety or the Defence of British India, it is necessary so to do to direct by general or special order in writing that all lights or lights of any specified class or description should be extinguished or obscured in such manner between such hours within such area and during such period as may be specified in the order.

(2) If any light is not extinguished or obscured as required by an order made under sub rule (1), any person having control of the light for the time being and the occupier or other person having control or management of or being in charge of any place, vehicle or vessel in or on which such light is displayed, shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

In pursuance of Rule 5a of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the said rule shall be in force in the area specified in the schedule annexed hereto, the area comprised within the following boundaries:—

(1) on the north the Bassein Creek, (2) on the east, line drawn north and south through a point 4 miles east of the easternmost point of Elephanta Island, (3) on the south a line drawn east and west through a point 7 miles south of Colaba tower, (4) on the west the limit of territorial waters, and in addition the following detached areas. (1) within a mile radius of the visual signalling station just south-west of Bassein on the north side of the Creek, (2) within a 1 mile radius of the visual signalling station of Kalhair, north-east of Thana, (3) within one mile on either side of the section of the Tansa water pipe line extending for a distance of six miles north-east of Bassein, Creek until a tunnel through the hills is reached, (4) within one mile on either side of the line of communication with Kennery Island consisting of a submarine cable from the island to the mainland at Alibag, the road telegraph line from Alibagh to Khopoli, via Pen and thence along the telegraph line along the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Khopoli to Thana.

A RUSSIAN DANGER AVERTED.

NEW IMPORTANT STEPS BY THE GOVERNMENT,

Dr. Harold Williams, "The Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent, at Petrograd, writing on April 12 says:—

That the attitude to the war is clearing and hardening here is shown by the debate in the conference of representatives of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils from the various towns, which opened here yesterday.

It should be noted, by the way, that this amorphous and demonstrative body is developing, under the stress of hard experience, a more articulate, practical, and responsible organisation. For one thing, the veil of anonymity is thrown aside, and the names of the members of the Petrograd Executive Council were yesterday published in full. Few of the names will mean anything to British readers, except possibly that of Tchaikovsky, a former revolutionary who lived many years in England. M. Kerensky, Minister of Justice, is one of the vice-presidents, but he takes no part in the regular work of the committee.

There was danger lest the Petrograd Council should loom up darkly, as, a conspirative body, arrogating to itself functions rivalling those of the Government. That danger now seems to be passing, a sense of responsibility is gradually growing, and the Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies are taking their rightful place as organisers of the hitherto inarticulate masses as powerful organs of democratic opinion.

EVERY ENERGY FOR WAR.

The great majority of the speakers supported the resolution on the war proposed by the Executive Committee. This resolution is almost identical in contents, though hardly in tone, with the declaration on the war made this week by the Government.

The demand that both army and people should strain all their energies for the defence of the country is clear and unambiguous.

It is worth notice in this connection that Jewish members of the Duma have issued an appeal to their co-religionists to throw all their energies into the national defence of free Russia.

Two important Government measures are just announced. One is the establishment of a State-grain monopoly, to be put into effect through local democratic committees. The other is the issue of the Five per cent. Loan of Liberty, the response to which is expected to be very generous.

MR. GANDHI'S MISSCOIS.

MR. POLAK'S EXPOSURE OF "MADRAS MAIL'S" IGNORANCE.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak writes in the "Madras Mail" the following letter:

Sir,—I have had on so many occasions the pleasure and advantage of reading your commeats and criticisms on matters of which I have some special knowledge, that it is with very great pain and not a little hesitation that I venture now to offer very strong criticism of your attitude towards Mr. Gandhi, in regard to his present investigation in Behar. In one of your recent articles you go as far as to imply that "the enquiry has not perhaps been conducted as discreetly as it might be." As you have no possible means of knowing anything whatever, either directly or indirectly of the manner in which Mr. Gandhi has conducted his enquiry, it would seem that you might have saved yourself a suggestion that has no warrant from anything within your information. I pass by your somewhat patronising remarks regarding Mr. Gandhi's work in South Africa and his manner of conducting it; of which again, may I be allowed to say, you have no knowledge whatever. But it is going altogether too far to suggest, as you do, that since his return to India "he has come under the influence of politicians of the more advanced school and his actions have not always been characterised by the same discretion." I do not know whether you have ever met Mr. Gandhi, but, if anything is certain, it is that you have no knowledge whatever of his character.

Mr. Gandhi comes under no man's influence, he stands alone, and comes to his own conclusions independently of what anyone in the world may think, or say, or do. In any case, you may be perfectly reassured on one point, that in no conceivable circumstance is he the kind of man likely to accept his canon of discretion, in matters concerning his work for his countrymen, from any foreigners, however well-intentioned. No other man's mind or conscience is imposed upon Mr. Gandhi.

It is regrettable in the extreme to observe how ill-informed you are in suggesting that he has come forward as the self-appointed champion of the indigo raiyats in Behar. Mr. Gandhi never does anything by self-appointment, and if the present enquiry in Behar is as utterly unknown to you as it appears to be, may I be allowed to inform you that for some weeks before the last Congress, Mr. Gandhi had been in receipt of urgent appeals from prominent men in the indigo districts of Behar to take up the grievances of which the raiyats bitterly complain. Mr. Gandhi refused to do anything until he had more precise knowledge. At the Congress itself Mr. Gandhi was given further information and pressed to speak on the resolution subsequently passed by the Congress. This he refused to do on the ground that he had no personal knowledge of the subject and he would not, therefore, publicy commit himself to any opinion. Subsequently, he received urgent and pressing invitations to make local investigations by the most prominent men in Behar; who unitedly and consistently are supporting him in his enquiry. Before proceeding with his enquiry he sought the most frank co-operation with the local officials and planters, so that they might realise that he was anxious to work with all possible discretion and with as little friction as possible. As you will remember, this was refused and stupid legal proceedings were instituted without authority by the local officials, and subsequently cancelled by the local Government which ordered the fullest official co-operation to be given to Mr. Gandhi. This in many cases has been given only from the teeth outwards. May I venture to suggest that it is wholly unworthy and inappropriate to describe such a man as a "professional agitator"?

In a subsequent article you pretend to some special knowledge of the conditions under which indigo planting is carried out in Behar and the relations which exist between the planters and the raiyats. You will again pardon my saying that your knowledge is very superficial, as it must necessarily be with any average Englishman who has never taken the trouble to go beneath the surface. You may not perhaps be aware that within the last decade the Government of Bengal ordered an enquiry into those conditions and relations by one of their own most distinguished officials? Does it not occur to you that there is something strange in the fact that that report has been deliberately suppressed? There are a few persons in this country who have seen copies of it or extracts from it and who know, therefore, what valid reasons there were for that suppression. You are likely shortly to have a severe shock and your vaunted knowledge will be immensely enlarged when you come to know the contents of the preliminiary report just submitted privately by Mr. Gandhi to the Behar Government. Had Mr. Gandhi been the indiscreet professional agitator that you suggest him to be, India would by now be aflame from end to end and an angry demand would be put forth from every platform in the country to put an end to the horror that has disgraced your countrymen and mine for many years in Behar.

After this it would be as well if you would refrain from suggesting that Mr. Gandhi's enquiry has been the cause of turbulence and unsettlement, or insinuating his connection with an incident that has been officially admitted to have no necessary connection with his enquiry. Is it not rather in the nature of a gratuitous insult on your part to suggest such a thing? As a man of the world and a practising journalist, you should be aware of the danger and fallacy of the argument *post hoc, propter hoc*. It would be interesting to know what right you have to place the burden of unrest upon Mr. Gandhi, and with such unselfish charity to remove the responsibility entirely from the shoulders of your own local countrymen, to whose delinquencies you are either turning a blind eye, or of which you are unfortunately ignorant.

I am emboldened to write to you with perfect frankness, as I have reason to know that you appreciate straightforwardness and straight talk. I trust that I have not hurt your feelings, and if I have I can hardly count it against the injury that you have caused to the feelings of those who intimately know Mr. Gandhi, his motives, and his methods.

Of one thing you may be certain, that when all things come to light, it will not be Mr. Gandhi who will have the slightest cause to feel ashamed of anything that he has done or left undone.

Allahabad. HENRY S. L. POLAK.

"HIS EXCELLENCY SPEAKS."

"NEW INDIA" ON LORD PENTLAND'S DELARATION.

"New India" writes as follows on Lord Pentland's speech under the heading of "His Excellency speaks":—

The much rumoured event has taken place. His Excellency's "political speech" is before us. His Excellency has spoken and New India dogs—not those of the paper only but all who look and work for New India—are expected not to bark. After referring to several topics, important and otherwise, Lord Pentland, in the assumed role of the father and benefactor of the people, read a homily to the non-official members whom he must regard as inexperienced boys ignorant of Indian conditions and unaware of Indian grievances. Frankly, his Excellency has been amusing. After having done what he could to crush the Home Rule propaganda, after having tried his hand at repressive measures, at this late hour he affects a new pose and appeals, warns, threatens and entreats with a view to discredit the righteous propaganda of the Congress, the Muslim League and the Home Rule League. We are afraid his Excellency is too late. Indian leaders and their followers have fully realised that in Self-Government and in Self-Government alone lie India's hope and her salvation. It is a pity that his Excellency, and those on whose behalf he speaks do not seem to grasp the simple fact that Mrs. Besant and "New India," Lok. Tilak and his papers, are but parts of a far bigger movement, which is National, and even world-wide. There is not a province in India, there is not a class in India, there is not a community in India, which does not see the uttermost necessity of a fundamental change in the machinery of administration of Government. All India demands this change because the Indian people has fully realised that the present administration has failed—"has been tried and found wanting" as more than one Indian statesman has put it. We wonder if his Excellency has seen a little book recently issued by Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., entitled *The Indian Demands*. Therein he will find an answer to the unexpressed thoughts which give a clue to his utterance. What is it that his Excellency wants? It is no use referring to "unsuitable time." If for Irish Home Rule the time is suitable, why should it not be for Indian Home Rule—save for the fact that Ireland has given trouble to Government in War time, which India has not? If the widening of franchise in Great Britain, including the problem of votes for women, is a suitable subject for action in times of War, why should the expansion of Legislative Councils, with a view to make them truly representative institutions instead of the farcical affairs they are at present, be deemed unsuitable for consideration? If the problem of educational reform is not looked upon as an unsuitable subject of discussion in War time by England herself, why should Indians not resent, and agitate against, that denationalisation of their sons towards which Lord Pentland has been contributing so much? It is not the Indian public which has embarrassed the Government, but it is rather the Government which is responsible for irritating the public temper, and we are thankful that the Government has awakened by innumerable acts of repression the slumbering soul of India. Lord Pentland talks of "absence of practical sagacity and political instinct" in Home Rulers, but what kind of "practical sagacity" and "political instinct" was it which has been producing G.O.'s, and what not, which are fast turning peaceful Madras into a restless Bengal? Lord Pentland does not seem to appreciate the Home Rulers' "loyalty to the Person of the King-Emperor" because at the same time the Home Ruler commits the unpardonable sin of exposing the weakness and injustice of a selfish bureaucracy. "All thoughts of the early grant of responsible Self-Government should be put entirely out of mind,"—such a statement one would well imagine as having been uttered by the last of the Romanoffs only a few weeks ago! The Viceroy, the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, and now the Governor of Madras display the "practical sagacity" of telling the Indian public how unfit it is to manage the affairs of its own household. It is somewhat amusing to find how these foreign masters of ours seem to forget that the winning of complete Self-Government by India does not depend upon their good pleasure. It is the British Democracy, assisted by the views and tendencies of the three Republics of America, France and Russia, which will have something to say about the fate of India, and they will decide according to what the peoples and princes, the raiyats and the zamindars of India desire. We will return to Lord Pentland's speech again and show how hollow are the pretensions and how mistaken are the views of that pronouncement.

LORD PENTLAND AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Lord Pentland has immensely aided the Home Rule movement in India. Perhaps he does not suspect it but nevertheless it is true that since reading his homily to Home Rulers published in your columns, some people who could not see much good in the movement have taken a firm resolve themselves to become members of the League seeing that the Bureaucracy in India is determined to fight tooth and nail against her legitimate demands, making it obligatory on all true children of the soil to gird up their loins for the bitter struggle that will face them soon after the war. I daresay his Excellency the Governor of Madras has, unknown to himself, outdone the best efforts of the Home Rulers.—Yours, etc.

"R."

26th May, 1917.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY NEAR DEESA.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

PILGRIM PARTY LOOTED.

BOMBAY GENTLEMAN BE-LABOURED TO DEATH.

DACOITS DECAMP WITH ORNAMENTS WORTH RS. 2,500.

Reports have reached Bombay of a most shocking outrage perpetrated on a Hindu family which was going on a pilgrimage to a place near Deesa in the Palanpur State.

A correspondent giving details of this horrible outrage says Mr. Natvarlal, son of Mr. Bhaichand Luxmidas Sunderji of Bombay was proceeding from his native place Sidhpur on a pilgrimage, accompanied by several members of the family, when near the temple the party was attacked by a band of robbers. The robbers who were five in number dragged the lady members of the party from the cart they were seated in and threw them into bushes, of thorn near the road side.

Mr. Natvarlal entreated the robbers not to molest the party and promised to hand over to them all that they had on their person. The robbers then stripped the party of all the ornaments they had and as one of the ornaments on Mrs. Natvarlal's feet would not come off they threatened to cut off that part of her body. Mr. Natvarlal again beseeched them not to molest the party and was trying to take off the ornament from his wife's leg, when the robbers severely belaboured him with sticks, rendering him unconscious. The robber then made off with about Rs. 2,500 worth of ornaments.

The cart-driver, who had in the meantime run away from the spot, returned with about 200 inhabitants of a neighbouring village. The robbers, however, had made themselves scarce by this time. The villagers on their arrival at the scene of the outrage found Mr. Natvarlal lying in a serious condition and removed him to a place near the temple where he succumbed to his injuries within half an hour of arrival. The party consisted of eleven members of his family, who were accompanied by two servants. The latter were also found to have sustained serious injuries and they were removed to the hospital at Sidhpur. The lady members of the family also sustained injuries on account of the robbers forcibly removing the ornaments from their persons. The body of Mr. Natvarlal was removed to Sidhpur, where and also at Palanpur the people decided not to transact any business for two days out of sympathy with the family of the deceased.

REPORTS OF OTHER ROBBERIES AND A MURDER.

The correspondent adds that several such robberies have recently occurred near the temple which is situated in the territory of the Palanpur State and that a few days ago a Hindu lady was murdered by the robbers and her body was thrown into a well. No trace of the robbers has yet been found.

Mr. Natvarlal was prosecuting his studies in Bombay.

THE "MORALITY" BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You, Sir, deserve the public thanks for having thrown open your columns to the question of the re-introduciton, this Autumn, Session of the Indian Legislative Council, of the Morality Bill. It gives a further proof, if proof were needed, of your devotion to the advancement of India and Indians, mentally, politically, morally, and socially.

The present attitude of the Government of India over important legislative questions is indeed not simply squeamish but passing strange. The fetish of "controversy" seems to have so thoroughly paralysed all their nerve centres that the mere suggestion of the revival of a Bill like the Morality Bill produces controversial tremors and makes them shirk an obvious duty. If, Sir, the Imperial Government on whom primarily and solely rests the immense responsibility of not simply conducting an unprecedented War like the present one but of winning it, can, in the midst of such an international preoccupation, find time and thought to amend its Criminal Law, in the most controversial form imaginable, nay, to actually tackle the thorniest of thorniest questions. Home Rule for Ireland—surely the Government of India sitting snuggly thousands of miles away can at least find or make the opportunity, now that the suggestion emanates from a section of the Press and public voicing Indian views, to tackle question which if not immediaty tackled is sure to provoke greater controversy once "vested inerests" are created, and they have become firm enough and powerful enough, through their sinister practices and trade, to secure insidiously the opposition of a few religious ranks.

What of our social reformers? Why do they sit dumb with a festering canker of this nature fast undermining the stamina of a nation already climatically handicapped? Why speaks not Sir Narayen Chandavarker? Is he too preoccupied preaching within the Brahmo-Samaj sanctuary to attend to the Magdalene on the street? Another thing I have regretfully observed is that Ecclesiastics in this country take no share in agitating a question of this nature especially considering that some of these evils are the direct consequence of the example of many amongst their flocks. Will my Lord Bishops in India interest themselves in the subject and lend their influential support to the effort of Indians to bring about a better state of affairs by an immediate and vigorous amendment of the Criminal Law?—Yours etc.

G. S.

Bombay, May 26th, 1917.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE ON THE WESTERN FRONT

SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

The Shielding Shadow

THE INCORRIGIBLE CAPTIVE

EPISODE 9

Sebastian, refused a divorce by Leontine until he confesses to a forgery which sent Jerry Carson to prison and his death, tries to force her into submission by keeping her a prisoner in Bianac's gambling house.

Her mysterious protector, Ravengar, has also been kept there a prisoner, but a captive in name only, continually bewildering Bianca and her co-workers in crime by laughing at the multi-bolted doors they lock on him, and disappearing and reappearing at will.

When Leontine is brought there he vanishes again and rushes to her rescue. He has discovered a secret stairway leading to a sluiceway used by Bianca as a get-away in case of police raids. Electric switches control the water gate and water flow. Ravengar speeds Leontine down the stairway and hastens to the switches to open the gate and shut off the water. There he is overpowered and closely guarded. Bianca, discovering a bit of lace caught in the trap door, switches back the gate—turns on the water full force, and Leontine is caught like a rat in a watery trap. But suddenly Ravengar's guards see him vanish before their eyes—a few seconds later the switch is clicked back by an unseen hand, and below Leontine shoots through the opened sluiceway to the river where she swims safely to shore.

What is Ravengar's mystic power?

Read the next episode of this modern Arabian Night's tale—

"THE VANISHING MANTLE."

Give your business to
THE ENTENTE AGENCY
(INDIA) Ltd.
which does business.

The Company will charge you less than any firm doing similar agency and you will get Results.

Address—Rampart Row.

Telegrams "INITIATIVE" Bombay.

THE KING OF TONICS
FOR
MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

PATENT PREPARATIONS FOR TONIC.

TONIC PILLS.—Known as "King of Tonics". These are the only safe and realiable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of vitality.

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood.

These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.

These are invaluable in weak digestion. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 (five hundred.)
Pills No. 2 Quantity 200 value Rs. 300.
Pills for a weeks' trial Rs. 15.

SPECIALIST FOR PILES AND FISTULA

Piles and Fistula cured without operation by internal treatment and without least trouble to patients. No restriction as regards diet. Testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, &c., Please enclose 1 anna stamp for reply. Eight days' medicine cost Rs. 10 as trial.

Dr. DUBAL.

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

R. S. UNANI'S TONIC PILLS

These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men, women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price.—1 rupee.)

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE,
Corner of Grant Road Play House, Bombay.

WHY NOT RELY ON

A remedy which is beyond reproach in times of aches & pains

AMRUTANJAN

is a trusty friend. It heals, cures & comforts pain-ridden persons. It is a safe cure

For All Pain Troubles

INDIAN CATHOLICS AND THEIR CLERGY.

BANGALORE BISHOPS' ACTION CONDEMNED.

PROTEST MEETING AT TANJORE.

A Papanasam correspondent writes to the "Hindu" under date May 20th as follows:—

A public meeting of the Indian Catholics of the Tanjore District took place yesterday afternoon at Marsh Hall, Tanjore, to discuss certain matters vitally affecting the interests of the community which have arisen out of the proceedings of the Bishops' Conference held at Bangalore.

The meeting, which had been widely advertised was largely attended, and it was presided over by Mr. A. T. Pannirselvam, Barrister-at-Law.

The Chairman read a number of communications received by wire, and by post, from some of the prominent members of the community residing in different parts of the District, expressing strong protests against the decision of the clergy fettering their freedom of action in their social and political concerns, and urging persistent agitation of their "righteous cause."

At this stage of the meeting, the very Rev. Father Mederlet S. C. Parish Priest, Tanjore, asked leave of the Chairman to address.

The Chairman observed that they had a heavy programme to go through at that meeting which was confined exclusively to the Indian Catholic laity of the District, and that he was sorry to have to refuse the request.

Father Mederlet said that he would not take more than two minutes.

The Chairman and the meeting thought that, if time permitted, Father Mederlet might be heard after the Chairman had spoken.

INTERFERENCE IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MATTERS.

The Chairman, in the course of his speech said:—

The Indian Catholic community rendered unswering allegiance to their church, to their clergy, and to their hierarchy. Their community owed the progress they had so far made to the kindly interest that their ecclesiastical authorities had taken in them, and to the facilities of education that they had provided for them. It was, however, to be deplored that this old and familiar attitude towards them, of their clergy, was now being altered so as to obstruct their further advancement. While they yielded implicit obedience to their priests and prelates in the domain of their religious ordinances, they claimed full liberty to act, according to the requirements of their community, in the several concerns of their social and political improvement. They had interests to secure, as citizens of India, in common with the rest of the Indian community; and the interference of the clergy to interdict them from taking measures to promote their welfare was to be resented. During the last week edicts had been issued from the pulpit threatening excommunication to those that attended this meeting and yet, risking such dire consequences, people had assembled in large numbers at that meeting, thus giving an unmistakable indication of the depth of feeling aroused amongst the community by the ill-advised prohibition, by the Bishops in conference at Bangalore, whither they had gone under an invitation from the Bishop of Mysore for a different purpose. They questioned the wisdom and the validity of the Bishops' decisions against them and requested, at that public meeting, in the most loyal and constitutional manner and with profound respect to their authority that they might be rescinded. Their grievances arose out of their decisions embodied in resolutions 4 and 10 of the Conference, the former of which reduced their Catholic Indian Association to a mere name with the right taken away from them of any action independent of the directions of the Bishops in matters of their social and political elevation, whilst the latter forbade union and co-operation with the Indian Protestants or with any other classes of the Indian community for their material advancement, the Bishops consoling them, in lieu thereof, that they would appoint Catholic delegates to meet Protestant delegates on matters raised. This kind of vicarious representation would not satisfy their aspirations. They claimed, and they took, unrestricted liberty to determine the lines of their policy and action and follow them according to their best light and judgment as seemed most desirable in the interests of the community as their progress required from time to time. The Chairman, in conclusion, referred to the protest made at a public meeting at Madras which he said should be ratified by the rest of the Presidency.

Father Mederlet now rose and applied for leave to speak.

The Chairman doubted if Father Mederlet was a member of the meeting entitled to speak. He should speak by the sufferance of the meeting.

Mr. Gaynarethinam, reminded the Chairman that the meeting had resolved to hear Father Mederlet after the Chairman had spoken. From themselves who claimed liberty of speech to remonstrate against an injustice, it came with ill grace to refuse that liberty to Father Mederlet.

FATHER MEDERLET'S JUSTIFICATION.

The meeting agreeing to hear him Father Mederlet said he protested entirely against that meeting, because, the conveners thereof had no authorization from his Lordship, the Bishop of Mylapore to hold such a meeting. A telegram was received on the 17th, from the Bishop prohibiting the meeting. In order that they might not be led to think that his Lordship was adverse to the material and social progress of the Catholics he, (the speaker) would explain the reasons of this prohibition from his Lordship's letter of the 17th instant. The objectionable point in the meeting, said his Lordship, was that it purported to discuss matters pertaining to the Catholic interests without the approval and interference of the duly constituted ministers of religion, who had a right to supervise and control everything that appertained to the guarding of faith and morals. Should there be need of obtaining enlightenment on any point of Catholic interest, the safest line of procedure would be to have recourse to the Bishops for an explanation of matters; for, otherwise, they run the risk of misinterpreting the Bishop's intentions and unnecessarily exposing themselves to blunder and a number of harsh criticisms on the actions of their prelates. The speaker continuing said the conveners of the meeting could have very well put down the resolutions to be moved at that meeting in the notices which they circulated to the public or, at least, they could have informed the Parish Priest before circulating the notices. The Chairman in his speech did not speak in favour of the Bishops' Conference held at Bangalore, on the contrary he spoke in favour of the mass meeting held at Madras.

Mr. Swaminatha Pillai, Assistant Surgeon, Tanjore, moved the following resolution which was passed:—

"That this meeting of the Indian Catholics of the Tanjore District express their unswerving loyalty to the Catholic Church and offers its warm welcome to his Excellency Mgs. Frimosoni Biondi, our new Delgate Apostolic, and condemns some of the aggressive letters to the "Hindu."

Mr. Swaminatha Pillay in moving his resolution said that they were endeavouring to steer a middle course inclining neither to this extreme nor to that; and hoped that that their new Delegate Apostolic would realise the spirit of the age and enlarge their freedom.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF CATHOLICS.

The following further resolutions were passed:—

"That this meeting regrets that the mass meeting in Madras has been misunderstood.

"That this meting requests the Hon. Secretary C. I. A., to convene an extraordinary meeting of the C. I. A. at an early date to consider resolutions (4) and (10) of the Bishops' Conference held at Bangalore in preference to other business and to form a standing committee to chalk out the political programme of the community.

"That this meeting gives its wholehearted support to the 'Catholic Friend' and enters its protest against the changed attitude of the 'Catholic Watchman.'

"That this meeting resolves that copies of these resolutions be sent to his Excellency to the Delegate Apostolic, all Bishops that sat in the Bangalore Conference, and the Veteran the Hon. Secretary C. I. A."

This resolution was also carried.

Mr. Kolandai, who had charge of one of the resolutions relating to the co-operation of the Indian Catholics with the other sections of the Indian community for the raising of their political status said that their salvation lay in their marching abreast of the rest of the Indian population in the race of life. Their Hindu and Mohamadan brethren had united together; and they should also to join to demand Home Rule which was bound to come to them in the reconstruction of the Empire after the war, if only the British Government should follow the traditional instincts of their national character, their love of justice and fair play towards their subject races.

Mr. Gayanarethinam, who followed, appealed to the clergy to continue unchanged their old attitude of sympathy and encouragement towards the laity and not court any estrangement of feeling between them by undue interference with their legitimate activities. The Catholics and the Protestants of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community now fraternised together for political purposes: and in their case no anathema had been pronounced from the pulpit. The meeting then closed.

SILCHAR RAMKRISHNA HOME.

DISTRESS IN CACHAR & SYLHET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public is aware of the flood that visited the districts of Cachar and Sylhet, doing havoc to the crops in the month of October, 1916. The task of relieving the distressed people was undertaken by the Silchar Ramkrishna Home of Service under the guidance of the Ramkrishna Mission. Nearly 500 families are being relieved by the Home with rice (about 350 maunds up to this time) and cloth.

The months of June and July will, it is feared, be the most critical period for the sufferers. But due to want of adequate funds, we are compelled to curtail our relief activities, and if we do not meet with immediate response to our appeal for funds from the kind public, the sufferers will be left without any relief.

In the meantime we learn from the "Eastern Chronicle" that the people of Karimganj in the district of Sylhet are in great need of help and we have sent our workers to inspect the situation.

All contributions, however small, will be received and thankfully acknowledged by the Secretary, the Ramkrishna Home of Service, Silchar (Assam).—Yours, etc.,

KAMINI KUMAR CHANDA,
(Member, Viceroy's Legislative Council).
President, Ramkrishna Home of Service.
Silchar, the 23rd May, 1917.

The Brahmin conference held its first sitting on Friday evening at Delhi. A procession of Brahmans and pundits all bare-headed and bare-footed, led by the president-elect Raja Sahshi Shekareswar Rai Bahadur of Tahirpur with a band of young Brahman boys singing Vedic songs passed through the main thoroughfares of the city with Salagram Sila the emblem of God and reached the meeting hall.

IF YOU ARE
A DISCRIMINATE CINE-LOVER,

YOU MUST SEE

THE GREATEST OF ALL SERIAL PHOTO-PLAYS

Depending upon **not one** Mystery but **A Cloud of Mysteries!**

The Serial known everywhere as a Marvel of producing originality what further guarantee can you desire to have than that it is dramatised by the author of

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
AND
"THE PERILS OF PAULINE"?

BRING THE ENTIRE FAMILY

PLEASURE PATRIOTISM PROFIT! TO SEE *TO-NIGHT*

75 (SEVENTY FIVE) PRIZES IN WAR LOAN BONDS
AND POSTAL CASH CERTIFICATES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY AT THE CLOSE OF THE SERIAL.

THE MYSTERIES OF MYRA

MARK YOU!

In this startling serial you will see a series of Dramatic Actions—Situations as tense as humans themselves can make them. NO ABSURDITIES ARE SHOWN. If science is an absurdity, these actions can be!

YOU HAVE
8 (EIGHT) WEEKS
OF

The most thrilling, the most amazing, the most enthralling and enchanting yet the cleanest and the most inspiring entertainment to be had in Bombay and the **75 PRIZES TO BOOT!**

Unheard of scenes of surprise showing what science accomplishes will greet you at every moment and fascinate and startle you!

Don't Miss a single episode. Don't Miss a single week. Don't Lose a single ticket because you may draw a prize for every ticket.

Read the story every Tuesday and Thursday in this paper. Because that will doubly interest you.

Let children attend the Prize Matinee every Saturday at 5 p.m. & Sunday at 3-30 p.m. because they may get the Novel Prize. A free pass in each class available for 4 weeks will be presented.

OLYMPIA "THE FIRST AND THE FOREMOST SERIAL PLAY HOUSE"
SANDHURST ROAD.
Nightly 3 Shows:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
[S. K. N.] PRICES HALF AS USUAL.

ASTHMA

To
Messrs. K. P. Ray & J. P. Ray Bros.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Reference your post card No. 24/32 dated 18th May 1915. Your specific for Asthma is being used from 3rd July 1915 and there is still medicine for 10 days more. Even 3 months previous to taking your medicine and also ever since using your specific, she is free from the complaint. Your patient is now 20 years of age.

I therefore request that you will be kind enough to send a copy of the Urdu book and pamphlet and also the paper in English for the upkeep of her health. Thanking you for your kind letter No. 23054 dated 26th July 1915.

Yours faithfully,
V. N. MOHADEVA AIYER,
Deputy Inspector of Vaccination,
Naisapur,
KISHNA.
V. N. M. Husband of your patient.

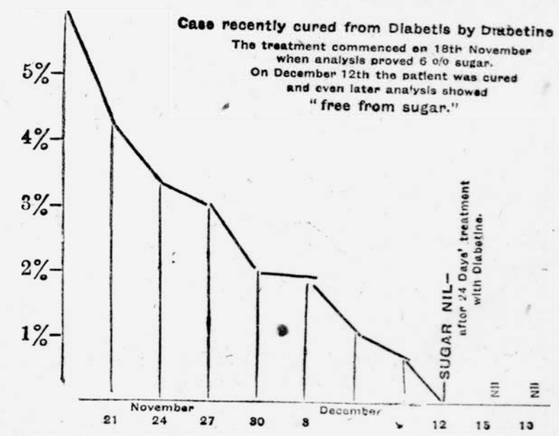
Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

TUSSORE SUITINGS
FOR
SUMMER WEAR
COOL, LIGHT
AND
DURABLE
—SUITABLE—
FOR
INDIAN CLIMATE
27 INCHES WIDE
As. 14 per yard.
OBTAINABLE ONLY AT
THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WHAT IS THE SPECIALTY IN THE ANNAPURNA COOKER?
Write a card to-day for the full descriptive literature to—
ANNAPURNA COOKER & Co.
Near America India Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Agents:—INDO-FOREIGN PERFUMERY STORES, Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY

Diabetine Cures Diabetes

PERFECTLY HARMLESS, FREE FROM INJURIOUS DRUGS.



To be had from:—

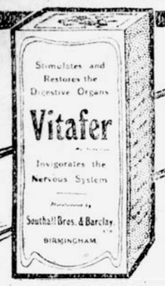
Messrs. KEMP & Co.
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR
Messrs. LEACH & WEBBORNY
(DRUG DEPT.)

Milk Chocolate
"FOR CHILDREN, FOR SOLDIERS, FOR INVALIDS"

JUST RECEIVED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS

Milk chocolate in tablets As. 4 and As. 8. Milk chocolate croquettes per packet As. 8.
Milk chocolate cubes per lb. Rs. 2-8. Almond Milk chocolate in bars As. 4 and As. 8.

Mongini Brothers,
62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.



Get back Quickly to New Life and Health.

After illness, and while there is still a lack of vitality, you need more and better nourishment than at other times. This does not mean a greater quantity of food, but food of higher nutritive value.

The nutritive value of VITAFER is far greater than either milk or meat, and it is, besides, the finest vitalizing tonic you can have, reinforcing the nourishment of your ordinary daily food, and promoting buoyant health.

Vitafer

The Greatest of all Tonic Foods

Vigour for weakly bodies. Renewed energy for tired brains. Strength for worn out nerves and rest for the sleepless.

The moderate price places it within the reach of all classes.

Sold by all Chemists in air-tight bottles of 2 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz.

Sole Manufacturers: SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, Ltd., Birmingham.

Special Depots in Bombay: Messrs. MADON, SONS & Co., 16, Abdul Rehman St. Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

BRITISH and BEST

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS *Ner-Vigor* 3/9

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Everton, London.

EVENTUALLY YOU WILL USE

YE, CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY!

Guard the efficiency of labour you employ against whatever cause that mars it. If Malaria be the trouble, do not hesitate, but use without delay SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the only CURE for Malaria and Fevers. Remember cheap medicines like cheap labour ultimately prove the dearest. Squibb's is not only effective but prompt in its effects. Hence, it minimizes the cost of medicine, the loss of labour and the duration of suffering. It is useful alike in the home, in the office or in the workshop.

MADON SONS & CO. CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

IS Permanent Happiness Secure Prosperity ... and Abiding Peace ..... A FOOLISH DREAM? **No.**

Every one of these can be a reality by going through "A GUIDE TO HEALTH."

It can be had free from

Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR ECONOMY, COMFORT, QUICKNESS AND CLEANLINESS **USE** BOSS OIL-AIR STOVE 1 2 3 4 5

PARTICULARS FROM—

L. ROYSAMPAT,

BOMBAY: New Queen's Road. DELHI: Kashmir Gate. KARACHI: Elphinston Street.

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

MRS. BESANT'S HUSBAND.

DEATH AFTER 45 YEARS IN A COUNTRY VICARAGE.

The Rev. Frank Besant, whose death was announced on April 25, was the husband of Mrs. Annie Besant.

He remained for 45 years vicar of the quiet agricultural village of Sibsey in Lincolnshire, while his wife pursued her career in great cities, across wide seas, fighting in law courts, addressing huge audiences, leading strikes, the one life all storm and stress, like the sea; the other as calm and placid as a lake.

A JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

Mrs. Besant married the Rev. Frank Besant in 1867, when they were both young.

The Rev. Frank Besant was not a sympathetic counsellor for a heretic wife, and it was obvious that such a position could not last. In 1873 a judicial separation was arranged, by the terms of which Mrs. Besant was to have the custody of her daughter Maiel and a small allowance from her husband.

She came to London to take up literary work, and, thanks to the help of the late Mr. Thomas Scott, was just able to maintain herself and her daughter.

She subsequently met Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, and took a prominent part in his progaganda.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

This led the Rev. Frank Besant to take proceedings in 1878 for the custody of his daughter, on the ground that her mother's heretical opinions would be "detrimental to the future prospects of the child in society, to say nothing of her eternal prospects."

Mrs. Besant appeared in person, and argued her case with great ability, but the Master of the Rolls (the late Sir George Jessel), who behaved with singular brutality, deprived her of the custody of the child, which had been solemnly given to her by the deed of separation.

When Miss Mabel Besant was 21, she at once returned to her mother, who had by that time become a Socialist and then a Theosophist.

The Rev. Frank Besant was 76, and his famous wife is nearly 70.—"The Star."

BUDDHA'S BLACK EYE.

WHY A SACRED GENTLEMAN HAD TO STAY INDOORS.

News reached England in mail week of the death of one of the Living Buddhas, those quaint reincarnations of the "holy ones" of the Buddhist religion who may be found in the lamaseries in the interior of China and Tibet, says "The Star."

The "North China Herald" gives an account of this living deity. Mina Fuh-ie died at Kumbum lamasery in the province of Kansu, one of the most remote provinces of China.

The monastery at Kumbum is one of the most famous in China, and was visited by Captain Welby, Dr. SvenHedin, and other explorers.

A PLEASANT FACE.

Captain Welby, writing about 20 years ago, thus described the Buddha:—

"Mina Fuh-ie is a man 27 years of age, and has been in the lamasery since he was seven. Considerably below medium height, and of slight build, he has a very pleasant face, especially when lit up by a happy smile, as it often is.

"His explanation of how he came to be recognised as the incarnation of the previous Mina Fuh-ie shows how convincing the proofs are to one who has been brought up to accept and believe in the theory.

"He relates how very small, various articles were laid out, from which he was to select those which had been his own in his previous lifetime. Among these was a number of rosaries, from which he had no difficulty in choosing his own. 'For,' he says, 'I had used it daily for years, how is it possible that I should not know it from among all these others. Of course I know it.' So on, with other articles.

HIS PREVIOUS EXISTENCES.

"His identity was established without a doubt, and he became the heir to the accumulated property of 15 former lifetimes. He talks freely of his last lifetime, pointing out the site of the house in which he lived, and which was burnt down about two years before his death; it was, he says, a far finer house than the one he now occupies."

On one occasion the Buddha's mule fell on the ice while he was returning to Kumbum, and he received a kick under the eye which caused it to swell. For a living Buddha to have such a misfortune is a bad omen, and he could not possibly enter the lamasery with a black eye.

"BUSY. DON'T KNOCK."

He waited till dusk before he entered the lamasery, and next day put purple paper outside his door, a sign that he was indisposed, and did not want visitors.

He remained indoors for three weeks till his eyes was well again. A Buddha should not be disfigured in any way.

It is said that his death will create a bad impression in Buddhist circles. He was asphyxiated by coal fumes while sleeping in the lamasery.

Close by there is another lamasery at Labrang, where there is a mound of silver in the cellar. This has been brought by pilgrims year after year, and it is melted down and thrown on this pile.

Give your business to

THE ENTENTE AGENCY (INDIA) Ltd.

which does business.

The Company will charge you less than any firm doing similar agency and you will get Results.

Address—Rampart Row.
Telegram: "INITIATIVE" Bombay.

HEPTOOLA . . SALEBHOY . . & COMPANY .

Repairers of all classes of Electric Fans and other apparatus.

Electrical and General Contractors for Electric Light and Power Installation.

Large Stock comprising:—

Cables "OMEGA" AND "ALPHA" Brand, Wires, Accessories, Fittings, etc.

Manufactured by the General Electric Company of Manchester.

ENQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED AT

327, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Nyal's Cod Liver Compound

is an extract of pure cod liver oil, extract of malt, and wild cherry in combination with the most approved blood and nerve tonics.

Sticky, oily and nauseating—such is the crude cod liver oil—Nyal's Cod Liver Compound is more beneficial and its delicate cherry flavor will appeal to you. It will build you up in a hurry.

LET THIS SIGN

BE YOUR GUIDE

"FIGSEN"

The world's best Laxative contains

Figs, Senna and Cascara. Tablets are pleasant to take, the children specially like them. Figsen makes every morning

"Good Morning."

Take Care of Yourself in Time

Kidney weakness is the forerunner of two dangerous diseases—Rheumatism and Bright's Disease.

NYAL'S KIDNEY PILLS

Should be kept handy, ready for instant use.

A pill or two now and then insures perfect freedom from Kidney disorders.

What Women Need to Know

There is no need of so much misery and the woe associated with female weakness—

When in a weakened condition, anemic, with a sluggish circulation, blood impoverished and the nerves shattered, there is but one remedy to think of—

Nyal's Vegetable Prescription.

Don't be continually suffering and worrying year in and year out—strengthen and fortify the system—build up the delicate organs—prepare yourself to withstand the strain accompanying the irregularities peculiar to your sex.

Nyal's Vegetable Prescription will bridge over all difficulties—supply you with good, rich, red blood, nourish and invigorate the entire system and furnish health and strength in abundance.

To insure regularity to the functions peculiar to womanhood—to correct and cure any irregularities Nyal's Vegetable Prescription will accomplish the desired results.

Investigate this remedy thoroughly, see from results that it will do just as we say

Our personal recommendation goes with every sale. The best prescription we know of

A very fine line of rubber goods, such as hot water bottles, fountain syringes, etc., now in stock.

Good Bye, Painful Corns

When your feet are not right—paining you—corns continually on edge—makes you hate to put your feet down solid, it makes life just about unbearable—you're wrong all over, day in and day out.

One of the simplest yet most effective methods of removing corns is to apply

NYAL'S CORN REMOVER

that's all there is to it—just apply it and don't fuss with bandages.

It relieves all pain, banishes discomforts and removes the corn when you've forgotten you ever had one. There is absolutely no danger of infection—it is thoroughly antiseptic—forms a coating over the corn, softens and relieves the pain following pressure of shoe.

Whatever a good drug store ought to have—and many, things that other drug stores don't keep—you'll find here. Come to us first and you'll get what you want.

Try NYAL'S Remedies to-day. ALL GOOD. Good for all. Send for a free booklet "THE WAY TO GET WELL."

M. T. MADON & Co.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

ABDUL REHMAN STREET, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

NYAL'S DEPOT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WORLD

SAVE OVER 30 %

"WELLING" CHLORIDE OF GOLD

Preferable to all Foreign makes highly commended by

BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Dr. Harold H. Mann, D. Sc., F. I. C., Puran Singh Esq., F. C. S.

USED DAILY BY OVER 2,500 PHOTOGRAPHERS.

INDIAN PRODUCT, INDIAN LABOUR.

Price	Dozs.	1	6	12	24	36
	Rs.	16	93	183	360	531

S. MAHADEO & SON,

DEALERS IN PHOTO-MATERIALS &c.

54-56, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MAXIMUMLIGHT ATMINIMUM COST

No Greasy Wicks to trim. No Smokey Chimneys to wash. Odourless, no Work, no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.

Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night.

In more than 50 different styles,

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE 'SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIA STATIONERY Co.

Commercial Stationers.

RETAIL SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

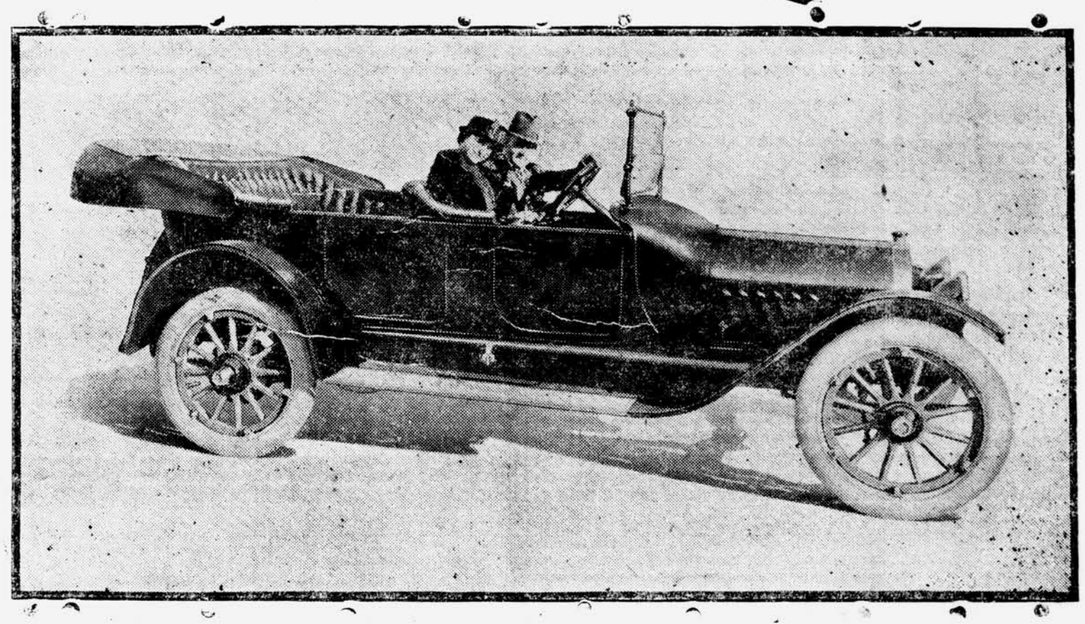
ARTISTIC STATIONERS, PRINTERS and ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

ENGRAVERS AND DIE-SINKERS

365, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Oldsmobile



THE LIGHT EIGHT.

The remarkable performance of the Car, the remarkable service it gives in the hands of owners, and its remarkable economy of upkeep are possible only with a powerful multi-cylinder in a light chassis. The Motor developes over 40 horse power. On the road, the motion of the Car is unbroken-velvety, soft. Perfect balance of chassis has taken the place of weight in smoothing out road inequalities. The bodies possess typical Oldsmobile grace and distiction They are impressively different in a field of other Cars.

DEMONSTRATION AT YOUR OWN TIME.

Sole Agents:—**HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS,**

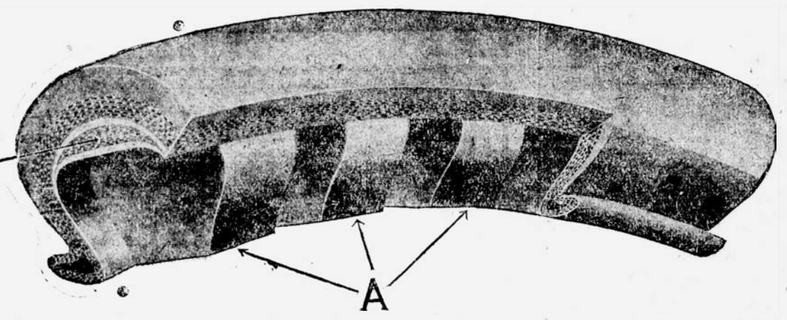
6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

DAYTON AIRLESS TIRE

IS A

TROUBLE-PROOF TIRE

NO FEAR OF PUNCTURES OR BLOW-OUTS.



With four Airless Tires on your Car, you can go where you like and return strictly in schedule time.

Airless the cheapest Tire to use in spite of its seemingly high price as it gives far longer service than phneumatics.

Send for our Descriptive Booklet. Our distributing Agents are:

1. THE AUTOMOBILE COY., LTD.
QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.

2. P. E. GUZDAR & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

3. McVENVER & Co,
MADRAS.

4. BROWN & Co., Ltd.,
COLOMBO.

GENERAL AGENT:—P. MUNCHERJI,
DALAL STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

We have just now received a large consignment of **ETHER** S. G. 720 dan shall be glad to receive enquiries from intending buyers.

PRICES & PARTICULARS FROM

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING & TRADING Co.

Ravelin Street, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.